THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,510—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7 0
22	12 0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22	12 0
25	13 0		25	13 0
28	15 0		28	15 0
34	18 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34	18 0
38	20 0		38	20 0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	18th ,,
RL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3909	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
ORIENTAL	5 00	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th Jan.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14thFeb.
GANGES	4205	800	T. J. Alderton	2-th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	F. H. Seymour	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '29.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 150, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th Jan. 18 9.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,630	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Exger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	11th Jan.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	11th May.

Calling at Aden, Hod-idah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	11th Jan.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	11th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T H.S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

Those fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	———	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th Jan. ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. ,,
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,, ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 13th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 11th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 12th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th January, 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 19th instant.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS!

ATTENTION is drawn to the s.s. "ARABIA" sailing for MARSEILLES direct at 9 p.m., on the 14th instant, for which the specially low rate of Rs. 250 will be accepted.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

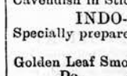
Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	14th Jan. 1889.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,317	480	26th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell	3559	480	24th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA	F. Hilgat	3393	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3357	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz	Rs.	12 8
Treacher's MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size ..... per doz.		8 8
Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn ..... per doz.		9 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA	1 lb. pkt.	0	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	2	0
KOUSANIE PEKOE	2 lb. pkt.	3	0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	5 lb. cat.	6	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	5 lb. cat.	6	12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2	2
Egyptian Cigarettes ..... Per box.	2	12
Do. do. extra super ..... ,,	5	8
Gianclis' World Renowned Cigarettes ... ,,	4	8

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye.	¼ lb. pkt.	1	0
Do. do. Virginian Shag	do. ...	1	0
Do. do. Three Castles	do. ...	1	0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box		3	0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. pkt.		1	4
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes	do.	1	4
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.		2	8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.		1	2

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.
Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture,	½ lb. tin	1	2
Do. do. do.	1 lb. tin	2	4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYAS'S & CO.'S)

Our Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.
The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay]
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have now received an important Shipment of HATS, CAPS, &c., ex S. S. "BRINDISI" of most recent Fashionable Shapes and Shades and of Superior quality manufactured to our order by Messrs. Lincoln Bennett and Co.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-PRESERVERS.
EYE-GLASSES.
Best Optical Glass, Rs. 1-6.
Best Pebbles, Rs. 3-8.
Double-folding Tortoise Shell, Rs. 7.
Double Nickel-silver Frames, Rs. 7.
EYE-SHADES.
Single and Double, from As. 8.
SPECTACLES.
Real Brazilian Pebbles.
Convex, to aid failing sight, Rs. 6.
Concave, to assist the near-sighted, Rs. 6.
Invisible Spectacles, for either purpose, in light Nickel frames, Rs. 8.
EYE-BATHS.
EYE-PRESERVERS.
Plain Spectacle shape, Rs. 2-8.
Horse-shoe shape, with side pieces, Rs. 3 to 5.
Spoon-shape Preservers, Rs. 9.
Bowman's Spoon-shaped Preservers, with wire shade projection, Rs. 8.
EYE-DOUCHES.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS'
"FERRINTOSH" WHISKY
A VERY FINE OLD BRAND OF
SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN ENORMOUS DEMAND
IN MANY PARTS OF INDIA,
WHICH DEMAND HAVING BEEN ANTICIPATED
THE COMPANY ARE
ENABLED TO MAINTAIN ITS QUALITY
And not fall back on New and Raw Distillations, as many Introducers of Whiskies have been obliged to do, to the great disadvantage of the health and feelings of their customers.
"FERRINTOSH"
IS NEVER IMPORTED UNTIL SEVERAL YEARS OLD
AND IS STORED SEVERAL MONTHS IN WOOD IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN BONDED WAREHOUSE,
WHERE IT MELLOWS MUCH MORE RAPIDLY THAN AT HOME,
BEFORE BEING BOTTLED.
Per Dozen Case, Rs. 24.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE BRAND,
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.
NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE. EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR THE SEASON 1889.
WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.
BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladies and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.
OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.
SHIRTINGS.
Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.
JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.
Passengers at ChurchGate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

NEW CARDS.
New Style
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New Design
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New Kind.
MOURNING.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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ASPARAGUS ASPARAGUS.
FINEST PICKED GERMAN per tin Rs. 2-2
FINEST CALIFORNIAN ... per tin ,, 1-5
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' CRYSTALLISED
BAEL FRUIT.
A most palatable remedy, and the best preparation of Bael for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
Re. 1.
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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

CHASSELAS (RED DINNER WINE).
Rs. 20 per doz. Bottles.
This Australian Wine, from the Vineyard of St. Hubert, is a genuine, sound, and somewhat full-bodied wine, of decidedly superior character.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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TO LET.—The Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, on Parell Hill, known as late Capt. "Henry's" Residence, commanding a most picturesque view, and open to the westerly seabreeze. Also another Lower-Roomed BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Messrs. Davies and Robinson, of Messrs. Treacher & Co.
For rent and other particulars for both Bungalows, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Road. House Agent.

SPRATT'S PATENT
MEAT "FIBRINE" VEGETABLE
DOG BISCUITS.
(WITH BEETROOT.) USED IN THE ROYAL KENNELS.
A dog, the size of a fox-terrier, will require from 1 to 1½ biscuits per day; the size of a pointer or retriever, from 3 to 4 biscuits a day; and the size of a mastiff, from 5 to 6 biscuits per day; but, of course, the above quantities vary, according to the dog's health and appetite.
PER TIN CONTAINING 21 lbs.—Rs. 5-0.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS
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WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY, AND OF T. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,

TOWN HALL, JANUARY 16, 1889.

MRS. WALKER will sing, "Within a Mile of Edinbro' Town" and "O Mio Fernando" (Favorita), also in duet, "Qual Voce" (Trovatore), with Mr. Wyer.
MRS. ADAMS will sing, "John Anderson My Jo," and "The Garden of Sleep" (De Lara).
MR. LAMB will sing Two Songs.
MR. WYER will sing "A Man's a Man for a' That" and "The Hundred Pipers."
MR. MANT will play an Organ Solo.
MR. METAXAS will play Pianoforte Solo.—
A Waltzer Lyrische Stuckeken (Grieg).
B Albumblatt do. do.
C Capriccio in E Minor (Mendelssohn).
Also Ballade in A flat (Chopin).
AULD LANG SYNE
(Mrs. WALKER, Mrs. ADAMS, and Mr. WYER.)

Reserved Seats, price Rs. 3, now available at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1, to be had at the door.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES AND DOORS GIVE UNEQUALLED SECURITY.

CHUBB'S DETECTOR LOCKS OF ALL VARIETIES OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS IN USE.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH AND DESPATCH BOXES, THE BEST FOR TRAVELLERS' USE.

CHUBB & SONS, Ld., Makers to H. M. the Queen.
Bombay Agent: ,, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE, ,, H. M. Office of Works.
Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, ,, The Bank of England.
37, Parsee Bazaar St. Fort. &c., &c.
Established 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business, hitherto carried on by us in the name of Messrs. VUSSONJEE KHIMJEE & Co., will be henceforward conducted by partners other than Mr. BHUGWANDAS NURSEY who has retired therefrom of his own accord.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1889.

VISONJEE KHIMJEE.
ભગવાનદાશ નરસી.
i. e., BHUGWANDAS NURSEY.
માધવજી મોરારજી.
i. e., MADHOWJEE MORARJEE.
સુંદરજી કનજી.
i. e., SOONDERJEE CANJEE.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MANDVI WARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public Meeting of the RATEPAYERS and RESIDENTS of the Mandvi Ward will be held on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Mooljibhoy Jivraj Khoja General Library, Khoja Mohula, for the purpose of hearing Addresses from the undermentioned gentlemen who have been selected by the Mandvi Ward Committee as Candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Elections:—

Mr. ABDOOLA MEHRALY DHARAMSEY
,, JALBHOY ARDESHEER SETNA
,, FAZULBHOY VISRAM
,, RAHIMTOOLA KHYRAZ
,, VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS
Dr. A. G. VIAGAS
Mr. FAZUL JOOMA LALJI
Dr. C. F. UNDERWOOD.
JAFARBHOY LADHA CHATOO
GOOLABBHOY VASONJI DESAI
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE
A. D. MODY.

Hon. Secretaries.
Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Mandvi Ward.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1889.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS,

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY FOR JANUARY, 1889.

No Orders registered except on Payment of Cash in Advance.

NEWSPAPERS.	Local Rates. Six Months. Rs. a.	Twelve Months. Rs. a.
Army and Navy Gazette	11 12	21 12
Bird O' Freedom	5 4	10 0
Broad Arrow	11 12	21 12
Engineering	15 12	30 0
Field	14 0	26 12
Fun	4 4	7 12
Graphic	12 0	23 0
Home News	11 12	21 12
Illustrated London News	12 0	23 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.	12 0	23 0
Illustrated Bits	5 0	9 0
Judy	5 4	19 4
Lancet	13 8	26 0
Lloyd's Weekly	4 0	7 8
Mail (Thrice a Week)	16 0	30 0
News of the World	4 0	7 8
Overland Mail	11 12	21 12
Pall Mall Budget	8 1	15 8
Penny Illustrated Paper	4 4	7 12
Pictorial World	14 0	25 8
Public Opinion	5 4	10 0
Punch	7 0	12 4
Queen	16 0	30 0
Referee	4 0	7 8
Reynolds' News	4 0	7 8
St. James's Budget	11 8	21 4
Saturday Review	11 8	21 4
Sporting Times	5 0	10 0
Times' Weekly	5 0	10 0
Tit-Bits	4 0	7 8
Truth	11 8	21 4
Vanity Fair	12 4	22 8
Weekly Despatch	4 0	7 8
World	11 8	21 4

PERIODICALS.	Local Rates. Six Months. Rs. a.	Twelve Months. Rs. a.
All the Year Round	0 0	5 8
Argosy	0 0	4 0
Belgravia	4 0	7 12
Bow Bells	0 0	5 8
Bow Bells' Novelette	0 0	4 0
Boy's Own Paper	0 0	4 0
Cassell's Family Magazine	0 0	4 8
Chambers' Journal	0 0	4 8
Children's Dress-maker	0 0	2 0
Contemporary Review	8 8	17 0
Cornhill Magazine	0 0	4 0
Delineator	0 0	6 0
Family Herald	0 0	3 12
Fortnightly Review	8 8	17 0
Girl's Own Paper	0 0	4 0
Good Words	0 0	4 0
Knowledge	0 0	5 0
Leisure Hour	0 0	3 12
Little Folks	0 0	4 0
London Journal	0 0	5 8
London Society	4 8	8 8
Mode La Illustre	8 8	18 0
Myra's Journal	0 0	4 0
Nineteenth Century	8 8	17 0
Sunday at Home	0 0	3 12
Sylvia's Home Journal	0 0	4 0
Temple Bar	4 0	7 12
Weldon's Journal of Costumes	0 0	3 0
Weldon's Ladies' Journal	0 0	3 0
Westminster Review	8 8	17 0
Women's World	5 0	9 0
World of Fashion	3 8	6 12
Young Ladies' Journal	0 0	6 8
Young England	0 0	3 0

By special arrangements with the Postal authorities, HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co. will receive their packets of Newspapers on board the Mail Steamer, and thus be enabled to supply their Papers to Constituents *two hours earlier* than the usual time.

POST FREE.

Revised and Enlarged Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,

26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

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WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

NEW PROGRAMME.

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Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Doors open at 3-30. Performance at 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 12.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
AND
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO MISS VIOLET BRANDEN,

PRICES AS USUAL.

A. JENSEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that JADIA VEERCHUND PITAMBER and GORDHAN PITAMBER have contracted TO SELL to ANANTA SHIVAJI DESAI All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 205 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 583, new No. 2789, old survey No. 3127, and new survey No. 1-1394, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Wards Nos. 725, and 160, and Street Nos. 3, and 263-265, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Damodhur Munjee, and partly by the Agiary Lane, on or towards the south by the property of Premjee Jusmuth, on or towards the west by the said Shaik Memon Street, and on or towards the east partly by the sweepers passage, and partly by the property of Merwanjee Cooverjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jadia Veerchund Pitamber, and Gordhan Pitamber. All persons claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days, from the date hereof at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND BUCKLAND, Solicitors.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

BOMBAY AGENCY,
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

LEAFLETS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Six Annas per 100.

Catholic Grievances under the School Board.	Questions for one whom it concerns.
Mary, the Mother of God.	Tenebræ
	The Disappearance of the Papacy.

Twelve annas per 100.

Come and See.	"Take care of the Little Ones."
Catholics in the Workhouse.	The Pope on Religious Education in England.
Why am I a Roman Catholic	The Branch Theory.
How can I find God's one true Church?	Who is your Patron Saint?
"I'll kneel if the others will."	What do Catholics believe?
The Confessional.	Decree of Beatification of the English Martyrs.
Why are you a Protestant?	A Leaflet on the English Martyrs.
Plain Truths in answer to Transparent Falsehoods.	An Appeal to Catholic Soldiers.
Shall our Children be Christians?	"I believe in the Holy Catholic Church."
The Reformation under Queen Elizabeth.	Fasting.
Week-day Mass.	Palm Sunday.
"Catholic—not Roman Catholic.	Maundy Thursday.
Good Friday in England.	Good Friday.
"Pray always."	Holy Saturday.

One Rupee and Eight Annas per 100.

The Foreign and English "Reformation."	St. Joseph, Patron of a Happy Death.
The Abuse of Indulgences.	What are they doing at the Altar.
Can both Churches be true?	Are the Anglican Clergy "Massing Priests."
Why should we remember the Fifth of November?	Does the Catholic Church suppress the Second Commandment.
The English Church always Roman Catholic.	King Henry VIII. and the Royal Supremacy.
How Henry VIII. robbed England of the Faith.	The Four Doctors.
Popery in the First Century	Popery on every Coin of the Realm.
Devotion to the Blessed Virgin.	A Letter to the Working Men of England.
Purgatory.	
Evolution run Wild.	

Two Rupee and Ten Annas per 100.

Who are the Workers?	The Real Presence.
Are they Priests?	"Out of the Church there is no Salvation."

ON THICK PAPER.

One Rupee and Eight Annas per 100.

MENTAL PRAYER.

One Rupee and Fourteen Annas per 100.

Prayers for Confession for Children.	Short Indulgenced Prayers.
Simple Prayers for Holy Communion.	Prayers for the Sick.

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Ten Annas per 100.

A Quarter of an Hour before the Blessed Sacrament.

Five Annas per 100.

"Just for To-Day."	A Golden Alphabet.
"Light after Darkness."	The Secret of the Saints.
"My God, I Love Thee!"	Hymn to the English Martyrs.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (local time), and by the other Chief and Local Commissariat Officers, up to 1-30 p.m., (Madras time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1889-90.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Karachi, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore	Barley, Coolty, Gram, Mucca, Mutt, &c.,	Under Schedule, No. 41.	Tenders to be received on 4th Feb., 1889.
Commissariat S.-K. General Bombay, Karachi.	Gram parched and Powa,	Under Schedule, No. 44.	Do. 4th do.
Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Jubbulpore, Deolalee and Bombay for Deolalee.	Bread Flour, 1st sort, &c.,	Under Schedule, No. 45.	Do. 6th do.
Poona, Karachi, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Ahmedabad	Wheat,	Under Schedule, No. 46.	Tenders to be received on 8th February, 1889.
Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Comt. S.-K. Gen. Bombay, for each above station separately	Machine made Flour for making bread,	Under Schedule, No. 45 A.	Do. 6th do.
Jacobabad and Karachi, for Jacobabad	Grain and Forage,	Under Local Schedule.	Do. 4th do.
Deolalee and Bombay, for Deolalee, Sattara and Poona for Sattara, Purundhur and Poona, for Purundhur, Abu and Deesa, for Abu, Mhow for Indore, Nusseerabad for Tarraghur, Saugor and Jubbulpore for Saugor, Pachmari and Jubbulpore for Pachmari	Provisions and Medical Comforts and Grain and Forage,	Under Schedule, No. 5.	Do. 6th do.

District Contracts, comprising the Main Stations and the stations subordinate to it, Minor Stations being excluded.

Poona, Mhow, Deesa, Karachi	Barley, Coolty, Gram, Mucca, Mutt, &c.,	Under Schedule, No. 41.	Do. 4th do.
Mhow, Bombay, Deesa	Bread Flour, 1st sort, &c.,	Under Schedule, No. 45.	Do. 6th do.
Mhow	Wheat	Under Schedule, No. 46.	Do. 8th do.
Mhow, Comt. S.-K. Genl. Bombay	Flour Machine made for making bread,	Under Schedule, No. 45 A.	Do. 6th do.

H. CLOWES, Lieut. for Col., Commissary-General.
Comy.-Genl's Office, Poona, 31st Dec., 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., Limited.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To Receive and Adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1888.
2nd—To Declare a Dividend.
3rd—To Appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To Appoint Auditors for the year 1888-1889, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 26th January, 1889, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 9th January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REFUSE ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 10 lots of Refuse Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th January, 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts. Rs.
DRY SILLERY ..... Silver Foil	42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE ..... Gold Foil	,, 47
DRY SOUVERAIN ..... Gold Foil	,, 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's ..... Gold Foil	,, 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	,, 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	,, 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	,, 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	,, 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN WINES

THESE WINES are well-known, and in good demand, being highly recommended by the Medical Profession, for their physical properties.

Carlowitz Fine Selected per dozen qts. Rs. 23 Pints Rs. 12
Carlowitz ,, ,, 20 ,, 10

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

XMAS FESTIVITIES 1888 and 1889.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medow Street Fort, Bombay. POONA ROSES.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., BRAN PIES, 4 Annas a Dip. No blanks.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. XMAS CAKES, all sizes, Plain and Ornamental.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. XMAS HAMS in Canvas, all Sizes and Fresh.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. GREAT EXCITEMENT with the Little Folks.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. SWEETS, CHOCOLATE BON BONS. CONFECTIONARY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. MUSCATELLE RAISINS, ALMONDS, and CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. NUTS to CRACK, Sweet and Fresh.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. DRY DESSERT FRUITS, POONA ROSES.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. ORDERS REGISTERED for POONA ROSES.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. ELECTROPLATED WARE. Choice Presents.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. ENGLISH SALT PORK & BEEF, in 25 lb. Barrels.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. COD and LING FISH, 8 As. per lb.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. COOKING and WARMING Stoves for Coal and Wood.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, CANDLES and CHINESE LANTERNS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. XMAS CAKES, HAMS, TOYS and CONFECTIONERY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... ½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... ½ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED sole AGENTS for India for Mr. P. CHAVARIBER'S FRENCH BLACKING, brands "Deux Mondes" and "Castor, in place of Messrs. SCHILLER, DOSOGNE & Co.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 20. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
OF
THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Audhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall, scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER, *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings." All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY)
THROUGH COMMUNICATION
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INDIAN MIDLAND AND GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS,
BETWEEN
CAWNPORE AND BOMBAY.

FROM the First of January, 1889, until further notice a DAILY SERVICE of TRAINS will run over the Indian Midland Railway, from Cawnpore, at 16 hours 45 minutes, arriving Itarsi at 12 noon, whence passengers can proceed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway mail train, leaving Itarsi 12 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Bombay 9 hours 15 minutes.

Trains will also leave Itarsi for Cawnpore at 15 hours 20 minutes, in connection with the G. I. P. Railway's mail train from Bombay at 18 hours 30 minutes, which arrives Itarsi at 15 hours 12 minutes.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS THROUGH CARRIAGES will generally be provided on these trains.

For connections with other Trains and for particulars of halts at intermediate stations and for the Rates, Fares, &c., see the published Time Tables.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.
Jhansi, the 31st December, 1888.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE SECTION FROM
JHANSI TO BHOPAL

OF this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.

From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.

Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.

The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Itarsi and Hoshungabad station will not be run after the 31st inst.

Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 24th December, 1888.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—"Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter."—"Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1884.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways."—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
13, Apollo Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with this is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY, JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
,, ,, ,, B ,,	,,	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	,,	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0 12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	,,	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	,,	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	,,	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	,,	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Limited.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 25 per dozen.

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WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Bishop's third visitation in St. Thomas's Cathedral, 5 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, World of Wonders, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Dago (s), from Sunderland; Coconada (s), Marmagao; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Asama (s) sailed yesterday for Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Humber left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Berenice left the dock yesterday.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

THE MASSED BANDS.—We are asked to explain that the programme of music for the Massed Bands, which was published on Monday, will be performed on Tuesday next, the 15th inst.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A Calassee named Abdool Gannee on Tuesday evening, while working on board the s. s. Peshawur, was suddenly seized with a fit and fell down the hold, sustaining serious injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

A CARELESS VICTORIA DRIVER.—Mahomed Allibux, a hack victoria driver, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with being in charge of a vehicle and leaving it at such a distance as not to have it under due control while at the Custom House, Fort, on Tuesday last. Mahomed, on admitting the complaint, was fined Rs. 10.

A CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.—In the Court of Small Causes before the 3rd Judge the case of Balu Raghoba Bhandari, broker, *versus* Raghunath Ganput Wagle, cricket kit seller, was heard the other day. Plaintiff claimed Rs. 210, being the amount of brokerage due on the purchase of a house. The plaintiff appeared through Mr. Sitaram Yeshwant, LL.B., and the defendant through Babu Ramchandra The plaintiff produced an agreement paper signed by the defendant to the effect that he would give the amount agreed upon, but deferred the payment from day to day, and hence the plaintiff was obliged to sue. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Wittoo Mahadoo was yesterday placed by Constable Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft of property, consisting of a dhotur and two cotton sheets, of the value Rs. 2-2, the property of Dhondoo Atmaram and Wittoo Chiddoo from their premises at Moogbhat on Tuesday last. The dhotur and the sheets were left out to dry on the railing of the complainant's houses, from whence it was stolen by the accused, and subsequently the stolen articles were traced in the possession of a Marwarree named Rutna Cama at Thakurdwar, to whom Wittoo Mahadoo had pledged them. Wittoo, on pleading guilty to the two charges, was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WASH NORTON'S "WORLD OF WONDERS."—Mr. Wash Norton gives his last performances this week, and Saturday will probably be the last night, when it is decided to have a benefit night for Miss Brandon, This young lady has quite established herself as a favourite with the public, and the management have arranged an entirely new monster programme for the evening. Apart from the fact that the programme will be a good one, Miss Brandon fully deserves a bumper house as a farewell. Another feature in these last three performances is that Mr. Linton's oil pictures will be given away to the holder of a lucky number. On each night, commencing from Thursday, ticket-holders for the boxes, the orchestra stalls, and the dress-circle will be given numbers, and corresponding numbers will be drawn from on the stage, and the holder of the "lucky" number will be given the picture which Mr. Linton has painted during the evening. Mr. Wash Norton's troupe has been here for the last four weeks, and has catered well for the public, who ought now, as he is leaving Bombay, to give him bumper houses during these three evenings.

BOMBAY RACES, 1889.

ENTRANCES—1st JANUARY.

THE DERBY.

Mr. Farmer's .....ch a h Star Light.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Navrojee's.....g a p Special.
Mr. Dignum's.....ran a p Surprise.

THE WELTER.

Mr. Locke's.....b c b filly Iolanthe, 3 years.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.

Mr. Dignum's.....b e geld Charles Stuart.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Mr. Norman's.....b a h Interpreter.
Mr. Farmer's.....ch a h Star Light.

THE MELTON STAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's.....b a p Mehulat.
Do. Junghee Shah's.g a p Shanghai.
Mr. Hassan bin Budder's...b a p Gazee.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's.....i g a p Gazel.
Mr. Abdoola bin Fara's.....g a p Ninevah.
Mr. Abdool Waheb Kushram .....br a p Kaldar.
Mr. M. C. M's.....b a p (name will be given hereafter.)
Mr. Kean's.....g per p Kenite.
Do. .....g a p Teviot.
Mr. Jassim Amaunie's .....b a p Small Boy.
Mr. Sala Junghee's.....b a p Rajah.
Mr. Sulliman bin Dawood's..g a p Kurgan.
Mr. Farmer's .....ch a p Modesty.
Do. .....ch a p Swift.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's .....b a p The Judge.
Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjee Shah's .....g a p Whitebird.
Mr. S A W's .....b a p Miskin.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

H. H. Aga Khan's.....b a g Jersey.
Do. .....b a g Pheroze.
Mr. Hamood Burgasi's ...br a c Young Sirhan, 4 years.

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.

Mr. Norman's.....b a h Interpreter.

THE ZOROASTRIAN PURSE.

Mr. Ali bin Ameer's .....g a h Prosperity.

MR. J. WHEAL'S CUP.

Capt. Stisted's.....c a p Jack O'Lantern.
Maj. H. W. Hamman's .....b a p Juvenal.
H. H. Aga Khan's.....b a p Mehulat.
H. H. Aga Jungee Shah's...g a p Shanghai.
Do. ...g a p Happy Lad.
Mr. Dignum's.....Dun a p Surprise.

The next entries close on 1st February. Letters to be addressed 32, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary,
7th January 1889. W. I. T. Club.

Correction.

In the entries for 15th December 1888 in the Second Dealers' Plate read Aga Junghee Shah's G. A. H. "Cost Price" for "East Price."

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS will visit Bombay and make a tour through Central India in the spring, visiting Kashmir in May. His stay in Calcutta will be longer than usual, extending to three weeks. Arriving in Calcutta on Saturday next, Sir Frederick will stay till Saturday, the 2nd of February, when he will proceed to Darjiling for a week. He then goes to Benares, Allahabad, and Bombay, staying at the western capital three days from the 19th to the 22nd of February. Turning north he visits Lahore, Bhopal, Saugor, Itarsi Khandwa, Ujjain, Agar, Chitor, Odeypur, Kherwarra, Ajmere, Jodhpur, Jeypur, Ulwar, Rurki, Amballa, and Mian Mir. Leaving Lahore on the 3rd of April, His Excellency will reach Srinagar on the 4th of May, and will remain in Kashmir till the 18th, arriving in Simla two days later.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC CRITICISM.

THE following is the text of Mr. Lee-Warner's lecture on the above subject:—

The subject which I submit for your consideration this evening is, I hope, not altogether inappropriate to the circumstances in which we are placed, residents as we are of a populous and industrious city, which numbers eight hundred thousand inhabitants, and counts amongst its varied industries the manufacture of a vast quantity of cotton goods. The relation between men endowed with speech and criticism is obvious enough, but that between spindles and critics may appear to you far-fetched. In reality, it is a close and far-reaching connection. You will remember that in ancient days the gentle critic, overcharged with a superfluity of charity or advice for his neighbours, could only publish his criticism on politics and society, either in the theatre or in the forum. These modes of publication, known as the scenic and forensic, were wholly inadequate channels for the restless critics of the modern world—

Those, for example, clever to a fault;
The rough and ready men who write a pace;
Read somewhat seldomer, think perhaps even less:

and the world's increasing needs required the typographical form of publication. But, for many years after the art of printing was known, the engine of the press was derailed for the want of cheap material on which it could work. You all have learnt how the shores of the Attic Coast were searched for shells on which the Athenian voters might record their votes, and the Attic critics ostracise the objects of their adverse criticism; how, again, the banks of Father Nile where shorn of their wealth of papyrus to furnish writing material for the satirists of old: and, lastly, how the bulls on the slopes of the Balkans were hunted for their hides, on strips of which, like the modern vellum, authors in Constantinople recorded their views. It was not, in fact, until men ceased to wear woollen vests and began to don cotton garments that the modern world discovered the value of rags, and the typographic publication asserted its preeminence. You can now follow the relation between cotton mills and criticism. The contemplation of this city's critical inhabitants is but a secondary consideration compared with the facilities it affords for the diffusion of material for the publication of thought in China, India, and the many parts of the world which the commerce serves. Of all forms of publication the typographical is now recognised to be the most potent. But the scenic and forensic forms possessed their special advantages. The advantage of a theatre was not merely the direct avenue which the actor commanded to the eye, as well as to the ear, of his audience, nor yet the consideration that he issued at once as many thousand editions of his publications as there were seats occupied before him. He has the special advantages of forethought and scenic arrangements; the words he utters are deliberately chosen to touch a certain chord, and the feelings of the audience are not merely carefully studied before hand, but they are excited by appropriate scenery and stage surroundings. During the performance of a comic play written by Hegemon, news was circulated of the total defeat of the Athenian force at Syracuse. But so wrapt were the audience in the acting of the Gigantomachia that they merely spread out their mantles in front of them and maintained their seats until the piece was played out. The influence of the drama has been attested by the restrictions imposed on it. Alexander was starved to death, because he parodied a line of Euripides, and converted it into an attack on Government. On the outbreak of the civil war in England, the theatres were closed and the players dispersed. Plato banished the poets and the dramatists from his model Republic. The ease with which theatres can be closed must, on the other, hand place scenic publication at a great disadvantage compared with the press, in addition to this source of danger, the expense of the scenic form of publication has always limited its representations to the large cities, and thus the nation at large is not reached. The national pulse does not throb only at the principal centres of population; and if public opinion is to be moved with effect, the rural, as well as the urban, population must be reached. Even the urban population may be divided into that portion which stays at home and that which goes forth to seek its instruction and amusement. The latter element is mainly composed of those who seek amusement, and thus the drama, in ancient as well as modern times, soon degenerates. In fact, a truly national drama can only be maintained on the principle adopted in Denmark, where the royal theatre at Copenhagen placed over its drop scene the inscription,—"Not merely for enjoyment." In Denmark the national drama was a true critic and aimed at leading public thought, but elsewhere the stage has followed popular tastes, and those not always of the best type. Thus you will see that the tendency to degeneration and the limited sphere of its operations are the chief drawbacks of scenic publication.

The second form of publication, that of public speech, has this advantage over the stage, that it can seek its audience; but, on the other hand, the orator, losing the scenic effect of scenery and dress, makes up for the loss of his exaggeration of personality aided by his buskin or Cothurnus, by an exaggeration of oral expression intended to rivet the attention of his audience and to work on their sentiments. It is impossible not to read the speeches of the greatest of English orators, without noticing the hyperbolic tendency of a speaker, who first carries his audience with him and then he is carried away by his audience. The influence of a powerful speaker upon his hearers may easily become greater than that of the actor limited to his part, or even that of the newspaper article. He can kindle an enthusiasm which leads straight to action, and rouse feelings which disregard every restraint. He can raise a veritable frenzy. But the interval between the place of meeting and the scene of action is often sufficient to cool the temper, and rhetoric as an art has been damped by its greatest coadjutor, the press. A speech must in these modern days be read as well as heard, and this consideration prevents the speaker from giving rein to his exaggerative faculty, and thus weakens the full rhetorical effect of his speech. I think you will agree with me that the most potent form of publication, and the best vehicle for criticism, is the typographical forms. Whether its power is measured by the obstacles it has overcome, or by its power of convincing mankind, a free press stands as far ahead of the scenic or forensic publication as they did ahead of the minstrels or the troubadors and trouveres. Numerous instances will occur to you of the changes in public opinion produced by the publication of books. Perhaps Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," or Jeremy Bentham's great legal work has influenced society more than any other books that I can mention. Many others will, however, occur to you such as Sydney Smith's most excellent model of critical attack in Peter Plymley's letters, Arthur Young's travels, some of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, and the Abbe Sieye's pamphlet "What is the Tiers Etat?" Everyone can add to the list for himself. I think, however, we may best estimate the power of the free press by the persecution it has encountered. The founder of the *Gazette de France*, Dr. Theophraste Renaudot, exclaimed:—Newspapers are a merchandise of which it is vain to impede the trade. They are like torrents which swell by resistance." Milton's "Defencio pro populo Anglicano" was burnt in Paris, but a copy of it is now in every public library. India has suddenly, without any effort on her part, acquired an inheritance of a free press, and it is, therefore, well to turn your attention to England, where this right, which one is apt to depreciate, because it seems so common and natural, was only acquired after a long struggle. In that struggle it was not dynasties or classes which won the contest, but the people and the masses that successfully contended. Popular revolution and reformation preceded the freedom of public critieism. It was not until centuries after the Magna Charta, and half a century after the publication of Milton's "Areopagitica" or speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing, that the censorship of the press was abandoned in England, in the reign of William III. in 1695. Thirty years after this event, there were only three newspapers in London. But the press, however free of the law, was not free of the tax-collector, or able to flow into the hands of the people. The stamp duty on newpapers increased, as if Government were still anxious to restrain its circulation, until the reign of William IV., and was not finally abolished until 1855. Until then, the *Times* was lent out by news-vendors for a penny an hour. Taxation was not only the expedient of the Government of the day. The paper which I have just mentioned on one occasion denounced the malpractices of Lord Melville, and it was punished for its temerity by the withdrawal from the great family of Walters of an office of printers to the customs which they had held for many years. During the war between France and Austria news was eagerly awaited in England, and the packets for the *Times* were detained by Government at the ports so as to give unfair advantage to the ministerial organs. Such interference would not be tolerated in these days, but it is a great mistake to assume that the freedom of the press will not yet be subject to restrictions, if the safety of the empire demands it. In August 1861, the same year in which the excise duty on the manufacture of paper was removed in England, the liberty of the press in the Northern States of America was greatly curtailed. Some nations, which allow a free press at home, such as France, have practical methods for restraining its circulation in their dependencies. In France itself an editor's critical faculty is still moderated by the instinct of self-preservation, and a noted duellist secures a measure of respect more potent than that which censorship of the press would have given him. In England, where recourse to the pistol is not allowed, a scurrilous writer may at times find himself obliged to protect his person against an antagonist whom he has insulted. But speaking generally, it is a fair statement that the right of public criticism is unrestrained in England by any external forces. Self-restraint is a self-acting check upon it, and a sense of its own responsibility. If that is absent, criticism loses its power and is properly disregarded by those at whom it is levelled. Pistols and fists are not necessary against impotent foes. Granted, then, that the exercise of the right of free criticism is a great force which loses its value, unless, like all power, it is tempered by a sense of responsibility, the practical question for all of us is, What are the conditions in which this power can be exercised to the fullest and most beneficial extent? It is absurd to think that any power, disguised under the spacious name of liberty, can overrule the freedom of man, or justify the abdication of those to whom political power is entrusted from on high. An English poet who defended Tyrannicide, and in whom the fire of republican ideas burnt strongly, has described a hero in these lines:—

Wakeful he sate, and lonely, and unmoved,
Beyond the arrows, shouts, and views of men.

The statesman, who is most fitted to uphold the liberties of mankind, may often be obliged to ignore the tyranny of a free public opinion, and to shut his ears to a perverted public criticism. What are the qualifications which critics must display if they expect their criticisms to influence history? I think that their position will only be impregnable, if it lies behind the quadrilateral of *four sided truth, practical sense, honesty,* and *moderation*. These are the four conditions of success to which I beg to invite your attention.

Let us analyse the first of them, "four-sided truth." The simplest form of criticism is that which suffices to condemn an institution as opposed to the natural law. The excesses of the French Revolution shocked the moral sense of Europe, and needed no further or more complex analysis or condemnation. But happily such aberrations from natural law are infrequent, and the ordinary critic, who falls foul of institutions on his neighbours, has a much more complex task before him than an appeal to the law of Nature. In most cases, and when he deals with politics in every case, he must bring into focus, religious, moral, social, and physical facts. To leave out of his picture any one of these sets of considerations is to pourtray, not four-sided truth, but only a fraction of the truth. I am glad to observe that in this city one critic, the *Spectator*, has already discovered the secret. We may take two very trivial instances of criticism, in one of which the omission of social considerations, and in the other blindness to religious ideas, destroys the value, and alters the whole character of the criticism. I pass a poor beggar in the streets who asks of me an alms which I do not give. It is a universal religious obligation to relieve distress, and an Indian observer would call by indifference uncharitable; but yet I justify my own severity by a consideration of English poor laws, of charitable organisations, and the clearly demonstrated evils of promiscuous charity and pauperisation. Perhaps some of these factors are wanting in India, where there are no poor houses. But the arguments would be sound in the streets of London; and thus we arrive at the conclusion that a religious obligation to assist the poor is modified by social conditions, which vary in different degrees of longitude and latitude. Take another instance. I won a horse which has served me well, and is no longer useful for work. I order him to be shot in order that a worst fate may not befal him. In this country such an action, which seems to me human, would offend a religious feeling which, for reasons that do not commend themselves to me, surrounds all animal life with an equal measure of sanctity. These are simple instances, but they illustrate the need for judging righteous judgment based on a wider view of the circumstances. It is in the domain of the political world that criticism is most frequently employed, and there the whole situation most invariably be looked at on all four sides—religious, moral, social, and physical. Most of the critics' weapons in this country are borrowed from the English arsenal, and phrases, which express the national growth in England are hurled at men and institutions in India as if they were certain to tell upon Indian society with the same effect. Perhaps the most common and prominent idea in political criticism is that of freedom and its derivative ideas of representation, free press, and so forth. In order, therefore to, get behind these central ideas, and to indicate to you the points of criticism, I must ask you to consider the cradle of these phrases and to observe the atmosphere in which the ordinary son of England lives and moves and has his being. You can then judge for yourselves of the soil in which these critical ideas with which we are all familiar have taken root, and consequently what soil must be provided, if the institutions into which they have budded are to be transplanted to other climes. "The child is father to the man," so we must begin by looking at the English nation's childhood. The first point which will strike you is the antithesis to the nursery of the Roman, to whom we are indebted for the phrase *patria potestas*, and in whose households slaves performed the functions of modern voluntary service. The characteristics of the English child's life are his free and friendly relations with his parents, in which even the respectful title "Sir" has been dropped; the inculcation of the religious principle that all men on the earth have one father in heaven and that to a father, lord of peace, not lord of terrors; the observation of the respect shown by the husband to the wife, and of the equal treatment of the sexes; and the civil demeanour he is taught to adopt towards his servants and dependants. In the next stage of his boyhood comes the school, where, as "Tom Brown's School-days" will show you, Arnold's example goes as far as his teaching, where the first lessons of organisation and representation are learnt and the boys govern themselves, and where the moral restraint of liberty, yet not abusing freedom, is omnipresent. From the home and the school you must look at the town or the parish. It is full of liberty of worship and association, and of corporate organisation. The last vestiges of the feudal system are disappearing. The parish church patronised by the squire is no longer the only place of worship. The squire's politics are no longer dominant, and the tillers of the soil, after a long day's labour, meet at their club to discuss the politics of the parish, of the country, and of the nation, often in a sense opposed to their employer's or landlord's views. The nation which is brought up in the midst of "clubs" is the nation which learns for itself the self-restraints, which are hardly less important than the power, of freedom. Popular representation is first secured in the parish and in the town before the nation claims it. Next look at the literature which surrounds the young Englishman. It breathes a spirit of freedom and of a world's commonwealth so different from that of Roman literature, which sent a young Roman into the world with the injunction to rule and create divisions. Compare this precept with that parting injunction given by Polonius of his son in Hamlet:—

"This, above all, To thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night, the day,
Thou can'st not then be false to any man."

Or again these lines in Henry VIII.:—

"Love thyself last, cherish those hearts that hate thee:
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues. But just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

Literature is powerful, because it expresses the English child's or man's daily experiences, and is saturated with the ideas of liberality and freedom that "grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength." It is the manifestation of the national spirit in the language of poetry and prose. It speaks not itsown thoughts, but is the voice of the age and the State. I am not one of those who believe that literature makes constitutions or creates political ideas. What it does is to catch the echo and reproduce it, thus giving continuance to it in ever-widening circles, and carrying the sounds forward in attractive tones which linger in the national memory. "Tom Brown's School-days" never made Rugby School, but Rugby School made the book, and the book has carried the life of Rugby to other soils prepared to receive it. Literature is a diffusive rather than an originative force. Rousseau and Voltaire in France, Heine and Goette in Germany, and Wordsworth and Coleridge in England never created the war for equality, but were the stormy patrols of literature. They merely flashed the beacon lights from society and politics to literature, where doubtless they she reflects lights again on politics. Thus religion, society, and literature make common cause in England in building up the man, and furnishing him with those ideas of which the critic takes hold. There remains, however, physical geography which must not be lightly regarded as a factor in national character. Pluto laid stress on individual character, and minimised the influence of physical organisation. In the Fourth Book of the Republic he writes:—"There exists in each of us the same generic parts—characteristics that are to be found in the State. For I presume it has not received them from any other influences." He then attributes the presence of the spirited element in Thrace and Scythia, of the love of art in Athens, and of the love of riches in Egypt, to the influence of individuals. Adam Smith, on the other hand, writes:—"The difference of natural talents in different men is very small, while the apparent difference arises not so much from nature as from habit, custom, and education. It is no doubt true that the elements of national characteristics are drawn from individual force, and a Franklin or a Gordon may produce a very great effect on a generation. But if the characteristic of the nation is to be retained for centuries, as it has been in England, there must be some permanent physical cause to account for it. To the sea which girds the shores of England, we may attribute our love of freedom and enterprise, an exemption from panic, a spirit of compromise, and also an insularity of manner which made an English author write that "the Englishman is rather an island than an islander, bruff, stormy, rude, and inaccessible. I need not tell you how physical geography, and the forces of nature, have pressed heavily on the imagination and lot of India, how they have influenced your ideas of God, regulated your social institutions or even shaped the course of your history. Now let me briefly recapitulate and apply the gist of what I have said about four sided criticism. If you admire any English characteristic, and desire to introduce the political form which embodies it, and which is inspired by the spirit of English nationality, into this vast country: if you seek to measure the constitution or institutions that surround you by an English standard of criticism, choosing your criteria of judgment from the arsenal of English literature on its political weapons, you must study the details of the social organism, the several parts of the whole. Observe how British tests of freedom and the spirit of British political phrases are deeply rooted in the nation's life at home, at school, in the parish and the city: how the national literature enshrines them in its choicest gems of song: how liberty of conscience and worship pervades its religions; how the relations of man with man, young and old, sex and sex, rich and poor, breath the same spirit of liberty, which finds expression in the forms of Government; how they produce a capacity for organisation, and encourage a sense of responsibility. Then seek, if you desire to appropriate the fruit of the national growth, to assimilate your methods of propagation and culture. Seek for the explanation of the contrast between Roman and English provincial rule in the detestable gladiatorial shows, and in the atmosphere of stern parental authority, pride of exclusive citizenship, espionage, and slavery that entered into the Roman household, and thence made its influence felt in literature and in the form of Government, and contrast that with the private and public life of Englishmen!

So first the perfect separate forms were made,
The portions of mankind, and after so
Occurred the combination of the same.

(To be continued.)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

RE JAIRAM NARAYEN THUCKER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition, which was fixed in November last. His lordship granted the application.

RE BHAI GANPUT PATEL.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* to allow the insolvent to withdraw his petition. The rule was made absolute.

RE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE CHANDA.

Mr. Mankar asked for an interim order for the insolvent. The petition was dismissed in April last, but on the last court day his lordship allowed a fresh petition to be filed. A Hindu creditor appeared in person to oppose the application, but his lordship, declining to hear him as he had not filed the grounds of opposition, granted an interim order.

RE JOWARIMULL MADHOWRAO.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the hearing of the petition was adjourned for three weeks, as one of the principal witnesses for the opposing creditor was absent from Bombay.

RE ISAAC ABRAHAM.

On the motion of Mr. Mankar, insolvent was granted three weeks' further time to file his schedule on the ground that he had to make up his accounts from a number of books.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for not having filed their schedules in proper time:—Bhanjee Ramjee, Bhasker Balcrishna, Bhawoo Bapoo and another, and Yessoo Shamjee Desai.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Bhagwandas Damodhardas, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Mistree and another, Joseph William Neil, Kate Munday, Sundra Naikin and Tarra Naikin, Muncherjee Hormusjee, Jivanjee Tyabali, Bhikoo Anajee, Jethabhai Varjivandas, and Satkal Satooba.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

261-88—Khunderao, M—Ramdas Dossa and others vs Mowji Cullian and another—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.
418-88—Little, S F and N—Mowji Cullian and another vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Khunderao M. Part heard.
444-88—Mirza, H and K—Motichund Ichhachund vs Nurrotum Motiram—Jefferson, B, D and K.
359-87—Little, S, F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Sumar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hassoom and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.
203-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhai Visram vs Ebrahimbhai Kurmully—Mansuklal and D.
314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.
293-88—Payne, G and S—Rajanna Ellapa vs Yankoo Nursoo and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
404-87—Khunderao M—Joshi Ludha Topun vs Poonja Wallji and another—Little, S, F and N.
410-87—Jefferson, B D and K—Munchabai vs Meghji Luckmidas,—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-87—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kanoba Ramchundrajee and others vs Bai Jumnabai—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.
305-88—Little, S, F and N—Assur Lalljee vs Haji Vaidina Ebrahim Hassum.—Tobin, and R.—Part heard.
68-88—Little, S, F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhai vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.
144-88—Ardesir, H and D—Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and others vs Zoolikaubai and others—Wadia and G.
101-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Enoos bin Shaik Dawood vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdool Kader—T A Bland.
433-88—Crawford, and B—Vinayek Pandurang and another vs. Doorgabai and another—D B Chitnis.
114-88—Khunderao, M—Javervahoo and others vs Rottonvahoo and another—E Wilkins.
286-88—Bomonjee and H—Nundoorebai and another vs Chubildas Lulloobhai.—Payne, G and S.
428-87—Nanu and H—Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta vs Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwur L.
451-88—In person.—Elizir Essoobji Sunker vs. C. A Turner and others.—In person.
383-88—Venaykrao and H—Damodhar Eswardas vs J J Barretto and others—Chalk, W and S.
369-88—T A Bland—Nalchund Velchund vs Memon Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla—Jefferson, B. D and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For consent decree.

540-88—In person Umbrei Dama and others vs Esufali Hussonali.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

528-88—Balkrishna and D—Sorabji Pestonji and others vs C F S Alban,—Hore C and L.

Postponed Long Causes.

199-88—T A Bland—Beramjee Bomanjee vs Ballajee Juggonath Kotare—Tyabjee and D.
269-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowjee and another vs Waljee Wardhman—Little, S, F and N.
269-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gunput Nuppoo and others vs. Fazul Ruttonsey—Payne, G and S.
348-88—In person Syed Rahimoo bin Syed Mahomed vs Muljibhai Rahim and others—Thakurdas, D and C In person.
303-87—Mirza, H and K—Juggonnath Dewji vs Jeevibai Alias Daibai—Tyabji and D.
110-86—Tyabji and D—Meghbai vs Dayal Bhimji and others—Jefferson, B and D.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

21-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Chuturbhuj Topen vs Canji Jivraj and another—E Wilkins.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was in the chair. There were present Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether R.E., Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick, and Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker, R. N. Khote, M. N. Banajee, and Nanabhoy N. Jejeebhoy.

THE MALABAR HILL GARDEN.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner relative to the garden on Malabar Hill. Mr. Barrow read the letter, in which Mr. Ollivant said:—I have been surprised to find from the outstanding list of business that there is a resolution of the Standing Committee awaiting a reply from me on the subject of the garden on Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir. My recollection of what I had seen in the newspapers was that Major Selby had asked a question on this subject, but that when the Acting Commissioner had expressed an opinion that it would be better to let the matter stand over until my return, Major Selby had agreed to let his question stand over. I see now that I was mistaken in this impression, and merely refer to it because I am sorry that there should have been even a month's delay in dealing with such a simple matter. In 1885, on the recommendation of the Executive Engineer, a large staff of labourers was engaged for keeping the filter beds in order. I found that owing to the arrangements for supplying water to the city there were many hours during which the labour of these men could not be employed on the fillter beds, and as there was no object in paying them for being idle, while at the same time their services could not be dispensed with. I directed that they should be employed in laying out the crown of the hill as a garden. I gave a great deal of my personal time and attention to the work and was ably seconded by Mr. Walton. I also received occasional assistance from the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens. I obtained some young trees and plants from the Victoria Gardens, some were given by myself, and some by my personal friends. The idea of having a garden on the face of the Hill, which was then in a very unsightly condition, had often been mentioned with approval both in the Town Council meetings and elsewhere, and I thought it would be an excellent thing to make an experimental beginning on the occasion that this presented itself, to show on a small scale what was contemplated. It was, moreover, absolutely necessary that something should be done to remove the disfigurement caused by the accumulation of earth and *debris* from the reservoir works. For the construction of the path at the side of the road, which was shifted in connection with the reservoir alterations, for the rustic railings, water-pipes, gravel, and other similar petty items, I sanctioned at various times in 1885 and 1886 various sums, aggregating Rs. 1,620, to be debited either to reservoir works, contingencies, or to my discretional allowance, as might best be done. In my Administration Report for 1885-86 I alluded to the beginning which had been made, and am only sorry that there should have been such unlooked-for delay in completing the garden and promenade, as was then intended, above and on the banks of the reservoir. I also hope that what has been done may in some degree lead to encourage and facilitate the execution of my former project of continuing the garden and walks down the face of the Hill, so that there may indeed be what I now for the first time hear styled as "hanging gardens." Except as mentioned above, there was, so far as I am aware, no expenditure of Municipal time or money up to the date of my leaving England. A sum of Rs. 495 was subsequently sanctioned by the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the purchase of water-hose now used in the garden, and in the budget for 1888-89 provision was made for the special establishment which is now entertained at a cost of Rs. 39 per mensem. So far I have supplied an answer to the first three questions asked by the Standing Committee. With regard to the remaining question, I can only say that until now there has never been any allegation that I have encroached on land which is the property of Government, and certainly no demand has ever been made for payment. Possibly the member at whose instance the question was asked being a Government official may have reasons for the suggestions which have not been communicated to me, but apart from this suggestion the only reference which has reached me on the subject is a recent one from the Collector of Bombay, to which I have replied within the last few days.

Mr. Ollivant added that he would rather the matter stood over till the next meeting, when Major Selby would be present and probably be able to state what he might have to say on the matter.

The Standing Committee, however, thought it undesirable to adjourn the matter, and on the motion of Rao Saheb Mandlick recorded the letter.

The Standing Committee then adjourned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY A NATIVE SOLDIER.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Cooper delivered his decision in the case in which two privates of the Marine Battalion were charged by Superintendent MacDermott with highway robbery. Mr. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the case and Mr. D'Souza appeared for one of the men.

The Magistrate had framed three charges against the first prisoner, Sisaik Ahmed Mugdubux, viz, one of robbing Crishna, a labourer, of six annas, another of assaulting him and Kondee, a woman, and a third of attempting to steal a wristlet from Crishna. The second prisoner, Shaik Abdoola Shaik Sonoo, was charged with abetment in all these offences.

The facts of the case have already been reported, but it is necessary to state them shortly. On the night of the 19th it appeared that the two men and another, who has been discharged, waylaid a labourer named Crishna, who was accompanied by his sister-in-law, on the Cruickshank Road and levied blackmail from him. Crishna had only six annas with him, and this he readily gave up. The money was given to the second prisoner, and his companion then assaulted the woman, after which he attempted to snatch a silver wristlet off the hand of Crishna, who raised an alarm. A policeman on special duty in the vicinity immediately came up and arrested Mugdubux, while he only took the name of the other private, whom he allowed to go.

Mr. Cooper said that he had most carefully considered the evidence in the case, which, no doubt, rested on the evidence of the complainant and the woman, and his worship could see no reason to doubt that evidence, as regarded the part taken by the first prisoner. The complainant and the woman Kondee had both been very cleverly cross-examined by Mr. D'Souza, and his worship thought that if their evidence had been false in any way they would have shown it. With regard to the second prisoner, Mr. D'Souza's client, there was no doubt that he had been with the first man, but the witnesses only stated that he stood by, and they made no charge against him when the sepoy arrested his companion. Though they alleged that he received the six annas, his worship had some doubt as to whether it was really so, as the complainant stated that after the money had been taken from him, Mr. D'Souza's client came up and asked him what he had given the first prisoner. Beyond what the complainant stated, there was no evidence as to what took place before this, and his worship therefore proposed to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him. With regard to the first man, Shaik Ahmed, his worship said it was a very serious offence to stop a poor labourer on the Esplanade and rob him. But taking into consideration the fact that, as far as he knew the man bore a good character previously, he thought the ends of justice would be met by a sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

AN organisation for the relief of women ground down by the sweating system was started at home some time since under the name of the Thimble League. The League has already rescued numbers of these women, whom they found making shirts, at a penny a piece, finding their own needles and thread, and carrying the work to and fro. It also gives work to the wives of men out of employment in the winter, thereby providing the only means of subsistence for the whole family for months. It employs 350 women weekly during the winter, and has to turn away applicants for want of funds. "So great is the destitution and poverty," writes Lady Winchilsea, "that not only many who come to us have neither firing nor food, but they have to borrow the clothes in which they come to fetch the work, yet they are patient and perish patiently within sight of the food which they cannot buy, if not often of actual starvation yet surely of the illnesses and complaints brought on by want of warmth and nourishment and want of proper wages.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

SIXTY-FIRST-DAY.

THE Commission resumed on Tuesday when Mr Inverarity called Munu Hera Marwari, who produced 3 bonds, of 25th March 1888, for Rs. 4,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively passed by Mr. Crawford last March.

Mr. Inverarity intimated that the witnesses called were all he proposed to tender, at present. He however asked for an adjournment to enable him to call a witness, named Bhukan, for whose attendance a summons had been sent. He, the learned counsel, also understood Mr. Latham intended to call further evidence to rebut certain statements made by the witnesses for the defence. The Court suggested that an adjournment must be granted if both parties required it. Mr. Inverarity then put in several documents.

Mr.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE!—Our 'Xmas Toys and Dolls are now at a discount of Two Annas in each Rupee to clear stock. Hundreds of novelties at cheap prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

E. and A.-I. DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—Members are informed that the New Rules of the Fund will come into force from the 1st March, 1889. Copies may be had at the office on payment.

"ELFIN" LAMPS, Cigar Lighters, Garden Hanging Lamps, Oil Fillers, Pianoforte Lamps, Railway Candle Lantern, Table Candlesticks, Hall Lamps, Verandah Lamp and everything in the Lamp line.—Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

A VERY SMART English PONY TRAP and HARNESS for sale, nearly new. Apply to Capt. HAMILTON, A.-D.-C., Govt. House.

"HAVE you seen the Shah" Chesnut Persian Brougham Horse for sale. BENNETT'S, SATURDAY, owner gone to districts.

PLEASE favour us a trial for our Cricket Balls (guaranteed according to value). Per doz. extra quality, Rs. 12. 1 at Rs. 10; 2 at Rs. 8; 3 at Rs. 6, Carriage paid 3 doz. Cash V. P.—ELAHEE BUKSH and Co., Meerut.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Deanlane, near the old Secretariat.

BONAFIDE SALE of the remaining Japanese Curiosities at CRAWFORD & CO.'S Rooms, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at 3 p.m.

A GENTLEWOMAN (trained-nurse) age 26, is desirous of meeting with an engagement as nurse, house-keeper, or amanuensis to an invalid lady or gentleman. Highest references. Terms liberal. Address: "M.D.," care of General Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT SALESMAN, by an Import Firm, with some Knowledge of Jackeria Bazar. Apply to "A. B." care of this paper.

WANTED.—An Experienced ENGINE-DRIVER, for the Star Mills. Apply to AGENTS, No. 7, Church Gate Street

WANTED.—Portuguese or Parsee CLERK, used to General Office and Custom House Work. Unexceptionable references required. Address, by letter only, to "A. B. H.," Victoria Hotel.

WANTED.—A LADY with a good voice, who can play the Piano a little, for travelling. Good Salary. Address "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL BUNGALOW, or ROOMS, in a healthy locality. State terms and particulars to "A. B.," care of this paper.

SERVANTS of all description, Servants of all denomination, Servants reliable and efficient, Servants true *par excellence*.—JNO. ATKINSON and SONS, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

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ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S a Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

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JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, per-fect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris Vienna Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Rs 5-8 per dozen.

LEPROSY, Dr. G. W. Phillips, Specialist in Leprosy. Address, Bhandi, Thana District. Can be consulted any day, and at any time. Pamphlets free on application.

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REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

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JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate.—KANNY & Co., General Agents, 59, Meadows Street.

TO SOLDIERS' WIVES and OTHERS.—WANTED a WET NURSE for early February, to go to the Continent with an infant, 3 months old. Liberal remuneration and return passage paid. Apply to HUBER & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Bay Arab Charger, 11-2, aged, quiet on parade and under all fires. A Brougham Horse, 11-2 aged, quiet to drive, and a good hack. Also a hill tent and necessary tent, and a Field Officer's service tent, Jubbulpore made. Apply to "H. P.," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

DAILY GROUND PURE UNADULTERATED COFFEE.—Genuine Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4; and Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1 per lb.; Whole (raw) Coffee, at Re. 1 and Aus. 12 per lb. respectively. Price list of Tea on application.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 5-15 p. m., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University.

Candidates entitled to DEGREES, and desirous of being admitted, must send in their applications to the Registrar by SATURDAY, the 12th instant.

P. PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 9th January, 1889.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 207-42—The World's Inhabitants—G. T. Bettany, M.A.
207-43—A Trip Round the World in 1887-88—W. S. Caine, M.P.
250-40—Notes of Conversations with the Duke of Wellington, 1831-1851—Philip Henry, 5th Earl Stanhope.
232-34—History of the Plague in London, 1665—Daniel De Foe.
B. 86-21—Colonel Quaritch, V. C.—H. Ryder Haggard.
C. 25-61—Reports on Publications of British India, 1887.
25-63—Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Presidency, 1887-88—Part I. and II.
84-13—*Times of India* Calendar and Directory, 1889.
D. 32-9—Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Vol. XV. Part XII., 1888.
32-12—Law Reports, Allahabad Series, Vol. X. Part XII., 1888.
31-1—Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Vol. XVI. Part I., 1889.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
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DENTAL SURGEON,
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Fees Strictly Moderate.
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
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Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
AUTHORISED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODYKHANA STREET OR MINT ROAD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1889, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Vagji Koreji, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 29th September, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Heerji Khetsey, all that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house, situate in Modykhana Street or Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, ward No. 1080, street No. 124-126, containing by admeasurement about 96 square yards, and registered in the books of land revenue under Collector's old No. 722, Collector's new No. 5953, old Survey No. 1281, new Survey, No. 8528, and standing in the name of Khetsey Sullance, the father of the said Heerji Khetsey, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded on the east by Mint Road aforesaid, on the west by the stable of Canjee Chatoor, on the north by the house of Mahomed Ameen bin Mahomed Syad Rozay, and on the south by the house of Purshotum Hurjivan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 10, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, Thursday, the 10th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case coloured silk satin
3 ,, coloured cotton shawls
3 ,, white jaconets
3 ,, white long cloth
2 ,, white flannel
1 ,, colored superfine cloth
25 bales mule twist No. 30.
13 cases Sir Astly Coopers concentrated extract of Sarsaparila.

An invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well known G. F. Coward and Co., consisting of cold cream, rose lip salve, jamaica pomatem, lime and glycerine, laudannum, chemical food, Dalby's carminative, pure glycerine, citrate magnesia, carbonate of soda and magnesia, Gregory mixture powder, tooth brushes, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHOOLESHWAR.

The undersigned will, under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and at the risk of the mortgagor, Girdharlaljee Treecumjee Maharaj, sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following properties in two separate lots on THURSDAY, the 17th, and SATURDAY the 19 instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, toge her with the messuage or dwelling house and other building, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Bholeshwar Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring in length, from east to west, 74 feet or thereabouts, and in breadth, from north to south, 20 feet or thereabouts, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Nos. 192 and 193, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the property of Ramjee Tersey, on the south by the property of Runchorjee Bawa, on the east by the property of Gopal Keshowjee Maharaj, and on the west by the said Bhooleshwar Road.

The premises above described will be put up for sale on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at a place called Kandalla near Bhooleshwar, in the sub-district of Bombay, fronting towards the west side of Bhooleshwar Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a passage and the property of Luxmibai, widow of Bhugwan Vithull, on the west by the public road called Bhooleshwar Road, on the north by a public road called 3rd Bhoiwada Road, and on the south by the property of Daya Becherbhai, containing by admeasurement 171 square yards, and assessed under the Collector of Municipal Assessment, formerly under No. 146 and now under No. 191.

The premises above described will be put up for sale on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 10, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9.

A further advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols took place in London yesterday, bringing the price up to 98⅛, and confirming the other indications of easier money in the capital of finance. Silver, both according to Reuter and by private advices, remained at 42 11-16d. per oz, and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ lower at £66¼; but in the other denomination there was an advance of ⅛ per cent., at £71. Indian sterling loan was unchanged at 107½. Two lakhs more Wire Transfers on Calcutta were allotted by the Indian Council yesterday at Monday's rate of 1s. 4 15-32d. French Rentes advanced ¼ per cent., say to 83; and Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher at francs 25·30½.

Linseed was quiet yesterday, and Bombay seed was still worth 43s. per quarter to arrive, while Calcutta description was 3d. higher *via* the Canal; but Liverpool quality was 6d. per quarter lower both by Canal and Cape. Rapeseed was still dull, and the old quotations are repeated, as they are also for Poppy Seed. The market for East Indian Wheat from firm had become flat and London rates were lower, Liverpool prices remaining unchanged. The former shew a decline of 6d. per quarter in Hard Red and of 9d. per quarter in Club No 1 and No. 2 to arrive *via* the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, the firm feeling having been lost, and business was on a somewhat smaller scale, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, which included 500 Surats, the market for these being called firm. Spot and Arrival prices of Americans and Surats, however, were unchanged in every item. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been firm.

The New York telegram, again delayed in transmission, has arrived late this evening. The spot price was unchanged yesterday, at 9 13-16 cents; but April Futures were 3 points higher, at Rs. 9-88. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales, and the figures for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	28,000	31,000	24,000
Three days' do ...	89,000	81,000	79,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,903,000	4,206,000	3,983,000

The New York telegram not coming to hand at the usual time yesterday and to-day, has rather unsettled business, and as a rule only present wants have been satisfied by buyers. Monday's message, which, as far as current business is concerned, might as well have been delivered this morning, as at eight o'clock last evening caused a continuance of the dull feeling in this market, which was manifested yesterday, and under 1,000 bales have changed hands to-day, consisting chiefly of Ready Bengals, at Rs. 170 to Rs. 1,94½, according to quality, and including a little Nuggar, at Rs. 202, and Dhulia, at Rs. 195. The market closed dull with prices a rupee per candy lower for Broach and Bengals, but otherwise unchanged, though generally lacking the test of actual transactions. *Wheat* continues to come forward in considerable quantities (which have already about doubled last year's figures for Receipts for the few days of the new year which have already run), but meets with few buyers, exporters being apparently quite out of the market. Quotations, however, are given as before, and the tone is rather steady than otherwise.

SEEDS.—The spurt in Linseed seems quite to have subsided, and the market has settled down again to a quiet but steady state at our last quotations. Other kinds of seeds are not wanted to any extent, but dealers still quote the old rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,054	bales.
Wheat	16,220	cwt.
Linseed	3,423	,,
Rapeseed	1,226	,,
Gingelly	3,101	,,
Poppyseed	518	,,
Groundnuts	3,132	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet with very little doing. Business has been reported to-day for January shipment in Wheat and Seeds to Antwerp, Hull, Marseilles, and Dunkirk, at 22s. 6d. per ton; and in Cotton to Trieste and Venice, also for this month's shipment, at Rs. 18¾.

EXCHANGE has been steady at yesterday's closing quotations, but business has been very quiet owing to the great scarcity of Merchants' Bills. A transaction took place early in the day between banks, in Telegraphic at 1s. 4½d. and Bank Demand has been sold for May delivery at 1s. 4⅝d. Forward rates for Credits are quoted the same as yesterday, and for ready business the following are named:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16 to 23-32d	,,
Francs do.	1·76 to 1·76½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet with but little doing either for Money or account, and the quotations for Fours have been 97½ for cash, 97 5-16 for next month's account, and 97 7-16 for March, but towards the close a rather weaker feeling prevailed, and 97 3-16 was named for cash transactions. For 4½ per cents 103 has been the nominal rate.

SHARES.—There has been more activity in this market, especially in Mill and Press Shares, and in both cases the tendency of prices has been downward, an actual decline having been established in a number of cases. Apollo and Bombay Cotton Press Shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 260 and Rs. 180, respectively; Prince of Wales are also Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 380; Sind are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 410; Volkart, Rs. 30, at Rs. 590; and Colaba, Rs. 35, at Rs. 600. Bellary have advanced Rs. 55, say to Rs. 270. In Mill shares, Khandeesh, Manockji Petit, and Mahalukshmi are Rs. 15 each lower, at Rs. 720, Rs. 1,215, and Rs. 600; Morarji Gokuldas are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,590; Hyderabad Deccan are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 725; Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 965; Oriental, at Rs. 450; and Ripon, at Rs. 1,125. David are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 567½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 932½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 p.c.	932½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	985
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	60,000	130	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,32	$125		5 p.c.	136

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	3,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	—	£10	...	—	...
S. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	...	...	...

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 15-64d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 19-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 5-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 27-32d.
Francs	3 Do do.	1·76
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·77½
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do	60 days do.	99⅜
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' do.	99⅜
China	60 Ds. do.	215

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	225
Port Trust Bonds	96

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SLATER—LITTLEWOOD—January 8, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Edward M. Slater, of the Bank of Bengal, to Emma Littlewood, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. E. Littlewood, M.A., of St. James' Bath.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.

IN a recent Resolution on the necessity of improving the sanitation of the towns and villages of India, the Supreme Government announced that arrangements would be made to facilitate the advance of money to local authorities for the carrying out of works of drainage. Another Resolution has now been issued dealing with the question of associating local Governments more immediately with the granting of loans from public funds for local purposes. This question was discussed in a Resolution issued in April last. The subject was brought to the notice of the Government of India by the Secretary of State in July 1887 in a despatch suggesting that the system under which advances are made in the United Kingdom by the Government for local works should be introduced into India, with such modifications as circumstances might render necessary. In the Resolution of April last the Government of India pointed out that under the present system loans and advances for local purposes are either made by the local Governments or by their advice, but nevertheless those Governments have no direct interest in the financial result, provided the amount of the loan are ultimately recovered, as all loan and advance transactions are on Imperial account. When the money cannot be recovered, it is charged to Provincial expenditure; hence the local Government has an interest in seeing that the security is good; but they are not otherwise financially concerned in the result. Desiring to give the local Governments direct interest in the success of local loan transactions the Government of India proposed to extend the system of Provincial finance, and give them the entire control of loans and advances for local purposes. In the scheme propounded in April last it was offered to place at the disposal of each Provincial Government an advance and loan account, out of which it should be empowered to make advances and loans already laid down in the Civil Account Code. On the sum thus placed to its credit the Provincial Government would pay to the Government of India four per cent. per annum, and receive the benefit of the interest charged to borrowers, the liability for irrecoverable moneys being, as heretofore, borne by the Provincial revenues.

Loans to the Presidency Municipalities are, however, expressly excluded from this arrangement, presumably because the Government of India deemed it advisable to keep in their own hands the power of controlling influential bodies that might bring pressure to bear on the Presidency Governments which it might not be always easy to resist. It is to be feared that recent experience will confirm the Government of India in the impression that there is a tendency to borrow at long date, and throw upon posterity burdens which it may not be quite willing or able to bear. As we know, that tendency has made itself alarmingly manifest in Europe, and nowhere more than in England, where fifty considerable towns have outrun the constable, and find themselves obliged to bear increasing taxation while the prosperity of the ratepayers is waning, and threatening to give way under the accumulating load of indebtedness. However, with the exception of the loans to Presidency Corporations, loans for local purposes of various kinds were, under the scheme suggested in April, and now promulgated are henceforth placed under the control of the local Governments. These purposes include advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and the Agriculturists Act, and for the purchase of seed, cattle, and the like on occasions of calamity. It is also proposed to make advances for famine relief to the local Governments under the same stipulations. So likewise in regard to money required for tenants on Government estates, for survey operations, and the erecting of boundary marks and other expenditure recoverable from landowners, and to "landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law." Loans made under special laws for drainage or embankments are also to be made under the sole control of the local Government. Advances of special departments, such as Excise and Salt, would also be dealt with locally. The Provincial Governments have been favourably impressed by these proposals. A Resolution issued on the first of the present month gives effect to the scheme which we have now set forth. The new system will come into force in regard to all transactions dating from the 1st April 1889, existing loans to district and local boards being included in the arrangements. The grant of loans to district boards for works which were estimated to give a return of 4 per cent, may be immediately accorded, but such loans are to be restricted as much as possible until the accounts be so rearranged that the expenditure of loan money will not be recorded as part of the general expenditure. It is of interest to note the special conditions which the local Governments are directed to insist upon before making any loan. For instance, while money may be granted for works of public and general convenience, such as drainage, water-works, bridges, and the like, loans are not to be allowed for works which are "merely or mainly" ornamental or convenient, such as a town hall, public garden, or market place.

This restriction, if applied to Bombay, would interfere with some projects, but not, it may be presumed, with the construction of the Municipal buildings, which will be not merely or mainly ornamental or convenient, but of public and general convenience and utility. Another condition imposed is that a local body which has borrowed from Government may not borrow from other sources without the permission of that creditor—a permission which must not be given unless it can be clearly established that the money lent by Government with the interest thereon is fully secured. The Government of India enforces this condition at present, and the local Governments are directed in future to ascertain that the assets and future resources of the borrowing body are equal to the burden of a further liability while discharging that already incurred. With regard to the credit on advance and loan account in each provincial Government, the account will open with the actual balances of advance and loans from the 31st March 1889. Further advances will be made as may be deemed expedient from time to time. The interest at 4 per cent. will be charged to the local Government on the mean of the outstanding balances at the beginning and at the end of each year, the Provincial revenue being credited with all payment and debited at once with all sums that are irrecoverable. Loans must be defined in rupees, and not in sterling or any foreign standard. No loan must be granted except for the construction or repair of works of public utility within the area controlled by the local authority, or for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits. No loan can be obtained without the sanction of the Government of India for any public work, unless it is estimated to yield 4 per cent. on the outlay. The only exception is in regard to loans not exceeding Rs. 10,000 for a relief work in time of distress. Such are the stringent provisions under which the Provincial Governments are in future to control the borrowing operations of the local boards. The rule that the direct sanction of the Governor-General in Council must be obtained for loans for works which are not expected to pay 4 per cent. virtually keeps the ultimate control in the hands of the Supreme Government, while throwing on the Provincial Governments the responsibility of inquiry and supervision resting on the financial risk, as hitherto, to the Provincial revenues. The local Governments may, however, by good management, obtain a profit on the money which they are free to borrow 4 per cent. and advance at higher rates on good security.

OUR Surat correspondent referred in a letter which we published the other day to the cordial recognition which a local association known as the Anavil Graduates', Undergraduates', and Students' Association had given of the services of Mr. Harrai Bapubhai, Desai of Gamdevi. The address which was presented to this gentleman was remarkable as coming from an association representing ten thousand of the Bhathela community of Guzerat. In the course of their address the association pronounced strongly for social reforms. Reform, they declare, must begin from the hearth, and they quote with approval Lord Dufferin's recent reference to the need of reform in Hindu society, and they go on to speak in these strong terms of the evils which have existed in their midst:—"We have only to name the evils to show the enormous mischief they were doing and have done in the case of numerous members of our community. Bigamy, marriage portions by thousands of rupees, which had grown into a regular system of blackmail, surreptitious infanticide of daughters, or their miserable existence during girlhood if saved from infanticide, being regarded more as curses to the family than as children, the *supda* blackmail at consummation, and the general backwardness of the community in education are evils each of which was a giant to grapple with." The conventional belief that the Hindus are hard to move from the beaten track will be disturbed by the boast of the Anavil Association that all these have been put a stop to "as with a magic wand" within two months. The question "will it last?" is answered by the assurance that the reform having come from within must be permanent. As to the ways and means by which all this has been done, the Association, it seems, have sent delegates throughout Guzerat, and by street preachings and by public discourses have "convinced the community of the error of their bad social customs, and of the enormous mischief and havoc caused by such pernicious usages." Such is their own account of the matter. The movement seems to have been so spontaneous and so real and to have yielded such striking results that it would be well if a more ample account of it were given for the benefit of people who in other parts of India have set their hearts upon social reform. We have called attention to it thus prominently in the belief that the record of what has been done in Guzerat will prove a veritable *sursum corda* to those who have become despondent concerning the capacity of Hindu society to reform itself.

WE briefly reported a few days ago the running aground of the steamer Zuari near the harbour of Rewadanda. Coming so soon as it did after the disaster to the Vaiturna, it is not surprising that the incident made an impression upon the passengers, or that one of them should have thought it necessary to send us, in the form of an affidavit in Mahrathi, what looks like a plain unvarnished story of what had occurred. From our informant's account it appears that the running aground of the Zuari at the mouth of the Rewadanda creek was not the only mishap of the day. A party of twenty passengers, of whom he was one, put off for the steamer, but before one of them could be taken on board their boats capsized through colliding with the steamer. The twenty occupants of the boat were precipitated into the water, but twelve of them, who caught hold of the anchor chain, were rescued and taken on board, suffering nothing worse than the loss of their baggage. What became of the remaining eight our informant does not know; but we have heard of no fatality, and it may be hoped that they found their way ashore by some means. When the Zuari put out to sea a second mishap occurred, as has already been reported. She struck upon a sand bar near the mouth of the creek, and there she remained for about three hours. As both accidents happened in broad daylight our correspondent's complaints are not unnatural, but the running aground will necessarily form the subject of inquiry, and we shall not anticipate the results of any investigation that may be made into it. There is a feeling amongst the native community, who so largely use these steamers, that no effort should be spared that can contribute to the safety of this much-used passenger service. On the average it is estimated that nearly four thousand persons are on board these steamers on any given day during the fair season. They do a valuable service to the public of districts that are for the most part poor, and perhaps there is no carrying agency in the world that takes people so far for a rupee as they do. The service that they do to the public is unquestionable, but their very popularity makes it the more necessary that the safety of the service should be placed beyond reasonable doubt. This aspect of the question, we are sure, has not escaped the notice of Government.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce have resolved by 64 votes to 52 that it is not because Bombay is nearer to China than Lancashire and has the raw material at her own doors that she can beat Lancashire in the markets of the farther East, but because low exchange favours us. Since the Chamber has not decreed either the closing of our mills or the immediate saddling of the millowners with an unnecessary and onerous Factory law, its decision does not directly affect us, and we may well adopt the admission of the *Manchester Guardian* that the vote affords strong evidence of the deep interest which the monetary problem is awakening in Lancashire. We may even go so far as to say that the decision is chiefly interesting as an indication that bi-metallist views are in the ascendant in Manchester. Whether the explanation of the situation which was adopted by the majority is the true one is a matter of secondary importance. The "geographical advantage" theory had stubborn defenders, but obviously this theory could not explain everything, for the advantage is subject to constant fluctuations which have scarcely been synchronous with fluctuations in the relative position of Lancashire and of Bombay in the China market. From a protest which has been made this week in our columns it will be seen that, so far as freights are concerned, the Bombay mills have been called upon to part with some of the advantage which they have enjoyed, though the increase in the rates does not seem excessive. On the other hand, the increase in the area and prosperity of the Bombay mill industry has not shown any regular coincidence with the state of exchange, and in relying upon the exchange theory alone to account for the state of affairs the Chamber has adopted a dangerously restricted view. However, we in India can scarcely look upon the vote as other than an academic pronouncement upon a complicated set of economic phenomena. Such practical significance as it has belongs rather to the currency controversy than to commercial discussion.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Talbot, Mr. Monteath, Private Secretary, and Surgeon-Major Irving, medical officer, returned to Bombay yesterday morning from his tour in the Southern Mahratta Country. His Excellency travelled from Poona by the G. I. P. Railway passenger train, which steamed into the Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. Colonel Portman, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, also travelled by the train a part of the way. Among those present at the station to meet His Excellency were General Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay District, Colonel Cunningham, Major-General Pottinger, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Major Daniell, Captain Hamilton, Captain Rappell, Rao Bahadoor M. W. Barve, C.I.E., Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, and Ressaldar Roop Singh, native aide-de-camp to the Governor. Lord Reay drove from the station to Government House, Malabar Point. His Excellency leaves on the 16th instant for Jodhpore.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India, and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of December 1886, Rs. 10,67,19,000; 1887, Rs. 10,29,87,000; 1888, Rs. 9,87,67,000.

OUR London correspondent writes:—The House Dinner at the Northbrook Indian Club on Tuesday evening was of exceptional interest. In the first place it was presided over by Mr. Mahomed Sheriff, whose name has recently appeared as sixth of 32 in the list of the last Law Tripos at Cambridge; and was further signalised by a remarkable speech made by the Pandit Misra, from the North-West Provinces, who wrote the article on the "Indian Congress" in the October number of the Asiatic Quarterly Review. The Pandit warmly pleaded for a larger development of sympathetic interest in India by Englishmen, and applauded the work the Northbrook Indian Club was doing in promoting personal friendship between natives of India and Englishmen. The Pandit absolutely electrified the company by declaring that if England and India could be absolutely united, not only politically but in the affection subsisting between the people of the two countries, their union would be irresistable. It was evident that the Pandit was speaking with indirect reference to the recent "black man" incident, and his remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

THE following are the terms of the question respecting medical women in India which was asked in the House of Commons last month by Mr. Walter M'Laren, M. P.:—

"Whether the attention of the Under-Secretary of State for

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Her Majesty the Queen goes to Biarritz in March.

GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

BERLIN, JAN. 8.

The German Government is about to ask the Reichstag for an extra credit of fifteen million marks for increasing the Artillery.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JAN. 9.

News has arrived at Demageri from Laltuma's village that Sailampuya and Lemponga are on the war path, and are near Poksing with a large body of raiders. Both are sons of Sookpilal who gave us trouble eighteen years ago. This information is given by the son of the chief who carried off Mary Winchester before the expedition of 1871.

The Shendus are also gathering in large force, and are anxious to fight us. They have stockaded Koladyne, where the first fight will probably take place. A kookee scout, sent out by the Deputy Commissioner, has been turned back by Saipuiya on account of the dangerous state of the border beyond his village.

Saipuiya confirms the report of the movement of a large raiding party of Shendus southwards.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

News also reaches from Chittagong that both the Sylus and the Shendus are on the move, but it is doubtful whether these frontier rumours are trustworthy; if true, they imply raids from the north and south.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JAN. 9.

On the Commission resuming its sitting to-day, Mr. Nugent, the Secretary to Government, called stated, that he saw Kalavde about a month after Mr. Crawford's suspension. Witness continued: He asked me if he would be re-instated. I said that I could not say, but only added that Baput had made a statement to that effect. I did not say he would be soon re-instated. I did not press him to go to Mr. Ommanney. I said that if he wished to make a statement, I was not the proper person to whom he should apply, but that he should go to Mr. Ommanney. I said if the mamlatdar paid money under compulsion, the fault was comparatively venial. I did not ask him if he had acted as agent. The interview did not last more than ten minutes. I had an interview with Mr. Crawford on the 25th June. Mr. Crawford did not complain of Sathe then.

Cross-examined: I did not send for Kalavde. I declined to produce documents asked for by Mr. Crawford in exhibit one, or to answer any questions set down there. This is the letter (letter produced) given by me to Kalavde to take to Mr. Ommanney. I had an interview with Mr. Ommanney about Kalavde before I wrote that letter.

Ragonath Chithre called, stated that he was Duffadar of the Bhore Chief. He corroborated the evidence of Dada Phatak.

Mr. Pendse next called, stated that he had received a letter dated Monday 16th July from Mr. Crawford by Kale.

The Constable called, denied Kalavde's statement altogether.

Vidal, the Collector of Poona called stated that Kalavde came to him to ask about Mr. Crawford's suspension. He came again and said that pressure was being used to make him make statements. I declined to hear him, as the case was pending before me.

Cross-examined witness said: I cannot swear that Kalavde did not mention any names. All the pencil notes on the documents were erased before going out of my office to another.

Mr. Moore, the Commissioner, next called stated: Kalavde came to see me on the 29th of July. I may have said that Deshmuk had made a false statement. Mr. Crawford took the order of his suspension calmly.

The Court then adjourned.

THE VICEROY'S BODY-GUARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

Captain Onslow has taken over the command of the Viceregal Body-Guard.

THE MINISTER OF HYDERABAD VISITS CALCUTTA.

His Excellency the Minister of Hyderabad, accompanied by Nawab Mehdi Ali, will pay a visit to the Viceroy in Calcutta in the second week in February.

THE DUKE'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

The projected visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to Hyderabad, has been suddenly postponed *sine die*. No reasons are assigned.

THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

It is now believed to be certain that the Amir intends wintering in Afghan Turkistan emboldened thereto by tranquillity at Kabul and throughout Eastern Afghanistan generally.

The late advices from Afghanistan state that a sepoy of the 5th Herat Infantry, fired at the Amir at Mazar-i-Sharif during parade on the 26th December, but missed. The man was killed on the spot.

THE SECUNDERABAD MAGISTRACY.

Major Muir, the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, is about to be posted as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad. His place will be filled by Lieutenant Newmarch, now at Indore.

THE 9TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

The detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry at Demagiri are suffering seriously from fever.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., takes the place on the Madras Council, vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Master, C.S., C.S.I. Mr. Wilson becomes the second member of the Board of Revenue; Mr. W. S. Whiteside, third member; and the Hon'ble James Grose, fourth member, on the resignation of Mr. H. S. Thomas, the first member. All these appointments take effect from next week.

THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

Major Melliss' campaign among Native States continues to prosper. He is now in the Punjab, where the Chiefs of Patiala, Nabha, and Jhind have offered bodies of excellent men for training. In Rajputana too the Rajputs are coming forward with enthusiasm. The Chief of Ulwar's organisation is proceeding rapidly, whilst the Maharajah of Jodhpur is anxious to raise a Cavalry corps. Cashmir is on the *qui vive*, and altogether prospects of the movement are excellent.

LEAVE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mockler, Political Agent at Muscat, proceeds home shortly on a year's leave.

RETIREMENT OF THE HON'BLE MR. MASTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JAN. 9.

In announcing the Hon'ble C. G. Master's retirement from the service, the Governor places on record, in to-day's *Gazette*, his sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Master for upwards of 35 years. The Hon'ble Mr. Master having ever been distinguished by so much good sense, uprightness, industry, and ability, that his eminent services will be long remembered by the public and the Government.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

It appears that the Maharajah of Mysore is visiting Madras in consequence of the Maharanee having been recommended a change of air.

DEATHS AT PONDICHERRY.

Three well-known citizens of Pondicherry have died during the last few days:—Dr. Charrier; Mr. Prudhomme, merchant; and Captain Dady, Master-Attendant.

PRIZE-DAY AT THE DEWAS HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS, JAN. 9.

At the request of H. H. Narayanrao Dadasaheb Pawar, Rajah of Dewas, (junior branch), Mr. F. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General of Central India, distributed the prizes and laid the foundation stone of the Dewas High School, to be styled the Victoria High School in honour of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, at 5 p.m. on the 4th instant, in the presence of both the Chiefs and the Sirdars and officials of both branches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Shannon with the outward English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia arrived here to-day from Bombay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, Interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, Interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius Mail closes at Aden at noon on Friday the 11th.

Teheran lines interrupted between Shiraz and Ispahan.

Mails for the Persian Gulf closes at Kurrachee, at 3-30 p.m., on Thursday the 10th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 8.

10 p.m.	77·4

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	83·0

"PADRE ADAMS," the only chaplain who bears the Victoria Cross, will retire from the service next month. The *Englishman* given the following account of the circumstances under which this plucky clergyman won his distinction:—

During the action of Killa Kazi on the 11th of December, some men of the 9th Lancers fell along with their horses into a deep nullah, full of water, the Afghans being close up. Padre Adams, a man of powerful physique, rushed into the nullah, and dragged the horses off the men, he being all the time under a heavy fire and up to the waist in water. When Mr. Adams scrambled out, the Afghans were only a few yards distant, and his horse having vanished, he had to escape on foot. He is a fine specimen of the "muscular Christian," and his retirement will be regretted wherever he is known in India.

A SERVICE for freemasons was held at the station church at Mhow on St. John's day. The local paper says that the festive appearance of the church was made more picturesque by a number of masonic banners which were displayed inside the church. About 30 masons with their relations and friends attended the service in full masonic regalia. The Rev. A. H. Etty, similarly vested, conducted the service, which was choral matins, Mr. Samuel Gopal, Sub-Deacon, reading the Lessons. The collection of Rs. 33 was given to the local mission Orphanage. Mr. Etty preached an interesting and practical sermon, taking for his text 1 Pet. II.17, and 1 Pet. III. 8.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 9.—The barometer has fallen generally, ; the fall exceeds the tenth of an inch in the Indus Valley at Quetta, and in parts of Behar and the North-West Provinces. The pressure differences hence are much smaller than for some days past, and have a tendency to the formation of a depression in Beluchistan and in the Indus Valley. The skies are overcast in Sind, and are clouding over in the Punjab. The day temperature is unusually high, especially in Western India, and in Bombay and the Coast Districts. At some stations, there are upwards of ten degrees above normal of day temperature. It has decreased in Bengal and Madras, and risen in other districts. Light cloud are all over the districts, except Central India, the North-West Provinces and Behar. No rain yesterday, except a very light shower at Wellington.

MILITARY PARADE AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 8.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR'S Brigade paraded in review order this morning before Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, the Acting Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, on the general parade ground. Late as the announcement of the parade was made, several gentry rode and drove up to the review. The walls of the parade ground, the roads, &c., were crammed with hundreds of eager spectators, and around the review ground was a large number of carriages and equestrians. The Staff Officers wore their patrol uniforms, and the troops were paraded in their khaki dress—a precaution for which they ought to have been thankful before the completion of the review, when the sun was almost as fierce as at noon. At 7-25 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Anandrao Maharaj, rode to the parade ground and was received with a general salute. At 7-55 Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Scott, the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Hennell, Commandant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, and Station Staff Officer; Capt. G.E. Hyde-Cates, the Acting Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General; and Lieutenant Mylne arrived, when the brigade saluted, the massed bands meanwhile playing the National Anthem.

The formation of the brigade prior to its marching-past was as follows:—The Mothi Khas Paga Cavalry, on the right of the brigade; the Choti Khas Paga Cavalry, on the left of the Mothi Khas Paga; the Fathesingrao's Regiment of Cavalry, on the left of the Choti Khas Paga; the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, on the left of the brigade; the 2nd Regiment, on the right of the 3rd Regiment; the 1st Regiment of Infantry, on the right of the 2nd Regiment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Jackson then took their places at the standard for the march-past. The three cavalry regiments marched past first, General Hardie, attended by Colonel Nissen and Brigade-Major Sheikh Ebrahim, Sirdar Bahadur, leading the way. The infantry regiments came next, having been formed up in quarter column on their right companies. Captain C. De Cunha Dumas, with Lieutenant Laximanrao Scinday, commanded the 1st Regiment of Infantry; the 2nd Regiment of Infantry was in charge of Captain Basti Singh and Lieutenant G. Travers; the 3rd Regiment of Infantry was commanded by Captain W. Lynn, assisted by Lieutenants H. Cormack and Dada Saheb Gaekwar. Each regiment in the first instance massed its bands, who played them past as they marched by for the first time in column of double companies. The infantry regiments afterwards formed mass of quarter columns and marched past for the second time. For the third time the infantry passed by in line of quarter columns, steady as a wall, and stepping in perfect unison. Having done this, the infantry regiments took up a position in their original assignment, wheeling into line of quarter columns. The infantry were then put through some skirmishing, and were aided by the guns of the Light Field Battery of Artillery, which were planted in a hollow to the right of the Military Hospital, and at the sudden thundering of which the spectators were surprised not a little. At the completion of the skirmishing, the regiments re-formed line and advanced in review order. At a little distance from the standard the brigade halted and gave a royal salute. Colonel Jackson congratulated His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Hardie, and Staff on the appearance and performances of the brigade, and the men were marched to quarters.

A complimentary order was subsequently issued, conveying to the troops the satisfaction of Colonel Jackson and the other military officers at the result of the review.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MARKET CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The flippancy which characterises "Importer's" letter is no reply to the points so forcibly brought out by the Manchester critic.

It is, of course, true that the European importer can sell direct to Marwarries "if he likes." But "Manchester Man's" point is that he does so under penalty of being "boycotted" by the Bhattia syndicate, known as the "Piece-Goods Association," and that this state of things could be summarily terminated by combined action by the European firms through their Chamber of Commerce. This contention everybody interested knows to be true.

"Manchester Man" also points out that the members of the Piece-Goods Association, while forbidding European importers to have any intercourse whatever with the bazaar, except through their intermediation, nevertheless buy in Manchester themselves and sell here to anybody they like. In competing with the Bhattias, therefore, the European import houses are fighting with one hand tied.

"Importer" refers, as if conclusively, to what transpired at a Chamber of Commerce meeting a year ago, when the subject of the Bhattia's prohibition of samples being sent into the bazaar came up for discussion.

All who were present at that meeting will bear me out in what follows:—The meeting was called at the instance of one of the leading European firms. All the speakers at that meeting agreed in denouncing the interference of the Bhattia's Piece-Goods Association, and in urging that some action be taken by the Chamber to check it.

There appeared to be absolute unanimity of view at the meeting, the only dissentient being the chairman who, just at the close of the meeting, rose and vigorously opposed any action being taken by the Chamber, and in fact "rode down" the otherwise apparently unanimous feeling of the Chamber. The result was that things remained as they were, and the meeting might just as well not have been held.

"Importer" says that the Chamber of Commerce does not exist for the benefit of Manchester men. That may be so. But neither surely does it exist to serve either merely personal objects or the objects of a clique.

It is obvious that, in directing its main efforts to forwarding schemes of railway development, the Chamber is only indirectly aiding to create a wider field of operation for the existing tyranny of the Piece-Goods Association, since the Bhattias will certainly, under present conditions, eventually sweep the field of all European competition.

Surely, the first duty of the Chamber, and its most pressing interest, is to liberate the European trade from all Presidency restrictions, and especially from the restrictions imposed by a selfish and jealous body of native rivals.

ANOTHER IMPORTER.

ROUGHS ON THE MAIDAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Monday night, while taking a walk on the *Maidan* at about half-past eight o'clock, and when nearing the spot opposite to where the cannon is placed, I heard a cry of "Help, sir, help." I immediately proceeded in the direction from which the sound issued, and found two European loafers trying to use violence to a native Christian woman. I at once "went for" the rascals, and after a somewhat tough struggle succeeded in making them take to their heels, although a very severe blow on my right side well nigh defeated my purpose. I looked about for a policeman, but could find none. I asked the woman what brought her on the *Maidan* at such an hour, and she assured me that she was returning home from Colaba, where she had been to see some of her friends, when she was suddenly carried off the main road by force by these two vagabonds to the spot where I found her, one stopping her mouth with his hand to keep her from calling for help in the meantime. She told me that she summoned all her strength to resist these two men, and well nigh swooned from exhaustion when she saw me going down the road. The woman further assured me that she had been on the same road previously on many occasions when going to and from Colaba and never met with any molestation. I quite believe the poor woman's story, and I trust this letter will catch the eye of our worthy Police Commissioner, who will take some steps to have the *Maidan* cleared of all suspicious characters at night.

Jan., 9. A. I. A.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially were the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.

A MEETING of members of the Parsee community, with a sprinkling of Hindus and others, was held last evening in a *shamianah* erected at Hornby Road, Esplanade, to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla Building for the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary. There was a large attendance of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The dispensary is to be erected at the expense of the late Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and his friend, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., had consented to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. The *shamianah* was decorated with bunting and banners. Mr. Sorabjee was, on arrival, received at the entrance by the members of the managing committee.

Mr. K. R. Cama, the president of the committee of the dispensary, read the following report:—

Before proceeding, on behalf of the Committee of the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, to make my request to you to do us the honor of laying the foundation-stone of this Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla building, now under construction, for the use of the dispensary, from the munificent donation of Rs. 31,743 bestowed by the late lamented Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, I think I may appropriately be permitted to present on this occasion a short account of the origin and growth of this institution. The late Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee Cooper, soon after having graduated as a medical practitioner from the Grant Medical College, conceived the noble idea of founding a gratuitous dispensary in the Fort for the relief of its poor and destitute sick. To this end he sought and obtained the moral and pecuniary assistance of his many influential and wealthy friends. There were at that period only two institutions of the kind in existence in all Bombay, affording gratis medical relief and aid to those who were unable to secure private advice and medicine for themselves, namely, the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital and Dr. Mackey's Native General Dispensary. The one was situated at Byculla and the other on the Piquet Road, both sufficiently distant to make it difficult for a Fort sick patient to reach. The philanthropic idea, no sooner that it was broached, was warmly taken up by a band of liberal-minded and benevolently disposed members of the Parsee community, who lost no time in raising subscriptions and donations from among themselves, and met together on the 11th day of October 1852 to give form and shape to their intended project. At this meeting it was decided to found the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary for the purpose of affording gratuitous medical relief to the poor patients of all castes, creeds, and colour without distinction, residing within the precincts of the Fort. Being in real earnest, the day for commencing operations was fixed to be the first of the very next month, the month of November. It may not be considered amiss to remember on this occasion, when we have met to inaugrate a new epoch in the history of the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, the names of those original promoters of the dispensary, those public-spirited members of our community, who launched it into existence and nursed it so well with a parental care. They are:—1, Framjee Nusserawanjee Patel; 2, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama; 3, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama; 4, Byramjee Hormusjee Cama; 5, Dorabjee Burjorjee Cooper; 6, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee; 7, Bomanjee Framjee Cama; 8, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama; 9, Pestonjee Ruttonjee Cola; and 10, Naorojee Nanabhoy Framjee. Of the above ten, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was the first and the most forward to give impulse to the undertaking, and it was he who unswervingly persevered for the promotion of the institution from the commencement of its formation to the day of his death in 1885, say, for nearly 39 years, for the first year as a member of the managing committee and for the rest of the 31 years as its chairman and Treasurer. Dr. Burjorjee, then in the flush of youthful energy, commenced his self-sought and self-imposed task with much admirable zeal and devotion, giving his medical services and the co-operation of Mrs. Burjorjee, also gratis, interesting Drs. Morehead and Bellingall in his pet child, and benefiting it with the professional aid and assistance of Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, P. F. Gomes, Dossabhoy Bezonjee Katruck, and Ardeser Jamsetjee Bhajeewalla. Though the dispensary was avowedly opened for the destitute sick of the Fort district only, and the intention was emphasized by designating it the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, yet from the very first day of its start patients from other districts also were permitted admission, and thus its benefit was generously extended far and wide to the needy applicants from all parts of the island of Bombay. Within 14 months of its existence, it had acquired such a success and vigour that, in the beginning of 1854 it was determined to invest its funds in Trust, capitalising all such sums as remained over each year after disbursing from its income the annual expenditure for that year. In the beginning of 1855 the Trust deed was executed with a net sum of Rs. 15,700, after deducting all expenditure up to that date. Such was the start made by this institution indebted to not one or more Shethias alone, but to the general contribution of the Parsee community. After the connection of Dr. Burjorjee ceased with the dispensary in the beginning of 1885, Dr. Ardesar Jamsetjee Bhajeewalla was appointed physician, in which capacity he, too, continued to give his services gratis till he was obliged to resign on account of his departure to China in 1860. His place was supplied for a time by Drs. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra and Cowasjee Nowrojee. The funds of the institution being found to prosper, the next physician appointed, namely, Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Bahadoorjee, was paid an honorarium. He, too, had to leave Bombay in 1873 on going to England, and Dr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadirshaw was appointed his substitute. Both the above gentlemen died in 1878, when Dr. Ardesar Pestonjee Cama was placed in the physician's chair, which he still occupies. Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonjee Katruck, as Superintendent, has always been to the fore to assist the physician. The usefulness of the dispensary is to this day even more widening. Whereas during the first 10 years of its existence the average annual attendance of patients was only 5,300, during last year it had reached the large figure of 36,003, of which nearly 15,000 were new patients. This means that every day nearly 100 patients attend, of whom more than 41 are new. Of these, 56 per cent. are males and 44 per cent. females; 45 per cent. are occupied and 55 per cent. unoccupied, including women and children; 69 per cent. are Parsees, 23 per cent. Hindoos, and 8 per cent. other castes, and nearly 75 per cent. are residents of the Fort. During the 36 years of its existence ending 31st December 1888, the aggregate income has amounted to Rs. 2,41,427, out of which Rs. 1,36,721 have been disbursed, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,04,696 in hand, of which Rs. 1,01,786 are invested and put in Trust, and the remaining Rs. 2,910 are cash in hand. Though the largest sum is made up of subscriptions from members of the Parsee community, they cannot be said to be the exclusive contributaries, as a sum of Rs. 6,000 in the aggregate appears to stand in the names of Hindoo subscribers also. The dispensary was first located in Dr. Burjorjee's own house. It was afterwards removed therefrom in 1855, and had to change several quarters until now it is in the Maplaspore. The thought of possessing a house of its own naturally took possession of the committee's mind, and when an appeal was put forth in 1863 for fresh funds the erection of the building was one of its objects. This was not so successfully responded to as was expected, a sum of Rs. 26,000 only being subscribed, of which Rs. 11,000, be it noted here, were from the late Byramjee Hormusjee Cama alone, but that sum being not enough, the contribution was absorbed into the general fund. Another effort was again made in 1884, which happily bore rich fruit. At a meeting of the subscribers held in that year the question of having a building was mooted in the report there read, and the best and warm friend of the institution, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, who presided on that occasion, so eloquently and forcibly urged the need of having a building of its own for the dispensary, and so pointedly directed the attention of those subscribers present there, who could, if they would, afford to make a large contribution, that it was there and then resolved to make a fresh effort to raise a building fund. At that meeting the late Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla was present, on whose mind the observations of the chairman made a vivid impression. He had long been thinking how best to memorialize the name of his uncle and adoptive father, Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla, whose fortune he had inherited, and whose memory he had cherished with filial gratitude and affection. He took the hint directed at him personally by the chairman, and made up his mind to provide money for the building and connect his adoptive father's name with it. The proposal was made to the committee that he would give a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the building, provided the committee exerted themselves to get gratis a plot of ground from Government on the Esplanade. Government was graciously pleased to grant the site, on which we stand to-day, measuring about 890 square yards, free of charge, for which we cannot too sufficiently render our grateful thanks to them. At the special desire of the donor, Government was applied to allow us the services of Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Executive Engineer, Presidency, for designing, planning, and constructing the building. This request was also kindly granted by Government without imposing any conditions as to payment of the usual charges. Ever since Mr. Murzban has applied himself to the task, and we hope, when the building is completed, it will be one more monument to his skill and energy, one more addition to the other beautiful buildings, which have received the impress of Mr. Murzban's talented mind and skilful hand. Amid all these causes of thankfulness, there is a pang of pain and grief felt, clouding our rejoicings of this day, in the thought that the benevolent donor, whose private and public life was so plain, unostentatious, and so charitable, and who enjoyed the esteem and regard of every one who came in contact with him, has not been spared by Providence to be present here to-day to witness the ceremony, at which he would have taken so much just pride and delight. As he is not present here among us to receive our thanks, let us pray that the blessings of the thousands and tens of thousands of our poor patients, who will receive relief from pain and sickness at this dispensary, within the walls of this building, may ascend on high to the throne of the most merciful God, that his soul may receive the due reward of duty done faithfully and well while sojourning in this nether world, and his spirit, now hovering over us and watching our proceedings, may find solace and delight in that his friends are at this moment engaged in inaugurating the good works on which he had set his whole heart and mind for the latter two years of his life. His widow, Bai Sonabai, knowing that her deceased husband had all along recognized in you, sir, a wise counsellor, a true and trusty friend, and a kind and affectionate relative, expressed a desire that the foundation stone of the building be laid by your hands, and I, who know no less, how, above every one else, Mr. Powalla had prized you as his sound and valued friend, readily assented to her wish, in which my colleagues in the committee cordially joined, and the result is that you are honoring us by your presence this evening to perform the pleasant function of laying the foundation-stone. Now, on behalf of the bereaved widow, of my colleagues on the Committee, and lastly of myself, I beg to request you to kindly lay the corner-stone with your hands of the Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla building for The Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.

Dr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra, the secretary to the committee, read the following inscription on the copper-plate:—

Fort Gratuitous Medical Relief and in Memory of
COWASJEE DHUNJEEBHOY POWALLA,
This building, designated the Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla building for the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, was erected at the expense of the late Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla.
The foundation-stone was laid by
SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE,
A Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire,
On the 25th day of the 4th month Shahinshaee and of the 5th month Kadmi, of the year 1258, of the era of Yezdezerd, corresponding with the 9th day of January 1889 A.C. In the 51st year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, and
Empress of India.
His Excellency the Most Honourable
SIR HENRY CHARLES KEITH BETTY FITZMAURICE,
MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., P.G.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
His Excellency the Right Honourable
LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E,
Governor of Bombay.

The managing committee of the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary being composed of:—Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, President, Jahangir Burjorjee Vacha, Honorary Treasurer, Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra, G. G. M. C., Honorary Secretary, Dosabhoy Bezonjee, G. G. M. C., Ardesir Pestonjee Cama, L. M. & S., Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Framjee Dinsha Petit, Sorabjee Edaljee Warden, Architect, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer at the Presidency.

The plate was then handed over to the overseer in charge of the building, who put the bottle containing coins, &c., and the inscription plate in the stone, which had been raised by means of a tripod, ornamented with flowers, and was lowered by Mr. Sorabjee, who declared it well and truly laid.

A Parsee priest pronounced a blessing upon the work and on the donor.

Mr. Sorabjee, in addressing the meeting, said it was not with unmixed pleasure that he consented to lay the foundation-stone that evening, for the invitation reminded him of the modest and quiet gentleman who had made the endowment, and whose death was to be deplored on more goounds than one. Mr. Sorabjee said he remembered the time when the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary was opened thirty-six years ago in a small room in the Pow Market. It had done a great deal of good; and now that it had found a home for itself, Mr. Sorabjee trusted that its future usefulness would be proportionately enhanced. They were all greatly indebted to the Government of Bombay for giving them a free site, and thus assisting in the construction of a building intended for public benefit. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Sorabjee for performing the ceremony.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, which was held yesterday evening, there was a long debate on the question of increasing the salary of the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved the proposal, which Dr. Waters seconded, to the effect that the president should be asked to inform Government that the Corporation were prepared to give their approval to Mr. Ollivant's salary being raised to Rs.3,000 a month. Dr. Blaney moved an amendment to pass the Commissioner's salary at Rs. 2,500. He was supported by Mr. Javerilal and Major Selby. Dr. Blaney argued that increasing the Commissioner's and leaving the salaries of the heads of the other departments alone had the effect of demoralizing the establishment. Mr. Javerilal urged that it was for Government to move in the matter first, while Major Selby contended that the increase was not wanted, and in fact it was, he said, not worth while giving the reward to retain a Municipal Commissioner. The Hon. Mr. Mehta spoke in favour of the increase, and in a long speech spoke very highly of Mr. Ollivant, who, he remarked, was the only person who had occupied such a post who had come up to the ideal Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Olliwant, in speaking on the subject, admitted a natural bias in his own favour with regard to the increase, and discussed the several points, which he left for their consideration. These were whether in any case or in reference to any Commissioner it was desirable to take advantage of the clause in the new Act fixing the maximum of his salary, whether it was desirable to utilize the new provision and reward for past services, or whether it should not be left to Government to reward him, and, lastly, as to the expediency of giving the increase on the ground of retaining his services. The Commissioner left the meeting after this, and after some discussion, Dr. Blaney's amendment was rejected. He then demanded a poll with the result that 22 were against and only 10 in favour of the amendment. The Corporation then adjourned.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the BANK OF BOMBAY for the week ending 5th Jan., 1889, as compared with the statement of the 29th Dec., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 29. Rs.	Jan. 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,61,207	61,79,901
do. do. at Branches	22,92,531	22,99,360
Other Deposits	2,39,17,513	2,29,16,357
Post Bills	7,533	7,533
Cash Credits undrawn	3,90,010	5,05,804
Rs.	4,48,21,514	4,45,59,093
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	44,30,022	38,69,212
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	23,97,474	27,19,801
Loans on Security of do.	63,02,917	46,94,889
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,3 8	2,830
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,28,95,788	2,26,91,416
Stamps, &c.	34,087	25,643
Dead Stock Rs. 6,07,107		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,21,213	3,22,107
Bullion	25,000	25,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,97,387	3,05,596
Cash and Currency Notes	79,73,308	99,02,524
	4,48,21,514	4,45,59,093

A DELICATE AND PURE COMPLEXION, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which is a most healing and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, irritation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.; renders the skin soft, smooth and white, and is equally valuable during the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter for preserving and beautifying the complexion. ROWLANDS' ODONTO is a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, Lond.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S VISITATION.

THE Bishop of Bombay held his third visitation at the Cathedral yesterday, when there was a large attendance of clergy and laity. The following is a report of his lordship's charge:—

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

The close of the triennial period which ordinarily brings round visitation found the Bishops of the Indian Province on the eve of repairing to Calcutta to confer with our own Metropolitan, and exactly six months later the Conference at Lambeth was to meet. It therefore appeared the preferable course to do for addressing you from this place until both these gatherings should be over. The results of the Provincial Conference at Calcutta were brought before you in a Pastoral letter addressed to the Diocese last lent. The chief task which lies before me to-day is to embody for the benefit of my own Diocese some of the results of the Conference at Lambeth. The Encyclical letter of the Conference, in so far as its counsels affect us here, will be the text of almost all that I have to say to you. But any handling of the results of the Conference would in my eyes be wanting in completeness if it were unaccompanied by a statement of the great principles which the assembling of the Bishops bodied forth. Let me begin, then, by repeating *ex cathedra* what I have said less formally already about what the Conference did not claim to be. Both before and during its session it was frequently spoken of as a Synod, and people expected that it would claim for its decisions some binding power over the Anglican Communion. It claimed no such authority for itself, but adopted as the basis of its proceedings the express disclaimer of such authority made by Archbishop Longley and repeated by Archbishop Tait in the Conferences held under them respectively. The fullest proof of the character of the Conference was to be found in its rules of procedure. The subjects to be introduced for deliberation, the speakers by whom they were to be introduced, the conditions under which they were to be deliberated upon, and the manner of arriving at conclusions, were all settled absolutely by the president, thus indicating that the assembly which he ruled was gathered at his sole invitation to advise him as he should consult it. In a Synod for which authority was claimed as speaking for the Anglican Communion the procedure must necessarily have been different: each branch, each province, and each diocese would have had its own clearly defined rights as regards the introduction of questions and the manner of debating and deciding them. Only thus could the decisions of such a body be invested with any binding authority. The Conference, then, claims for its decisions such weight with the children of the Church of England as belongs to solemn counsels addressed to their brethren in the faith by an assembly, every one of whose members was ruling or helping to rule a Diocese; every one of whom had received the special helps which we believe are conferred in consecration upon those who are called by the master to rule and guide his church. It met with special prayer for divine guidance, and I may say that throughout its deliberations there were never wanting the happiest of indications that that prayer had been abundantly heard. The calmness, the wide charity, the fearlessness, the "spirit of love and of a sound mind" which we look for where the Holy Spirit is present, pervaded the whole proceedings of the Conference and never deserted it for one moment. If, then, we believe as loyal churchmen that special graces attach to holy

thetic with what we know does go on all around us? Do we let it be known how the abandonment of the right course means breaking with all that is good, means cutting oneself off from our blessed Lord and enlisting on the side of evil? It is not so regarded in society, especially where young men are massed together. There appears to be a kind of tacit convention to hold it possible in all respects but one to be a decent member of society, and in that one to abandon oneself to evil, and yet not to hold oneself an offender. I do not say that we ought not to thank God for all the good feeling, all the virtues which often survive in such case. But, however one may admit their existence, it is impossible to be too stern in denunciation as far as what is evil is concerned, impossible to tell men too plainly that God will have them pure, and will enable them to be so if they ask Him; that I cannot in these things, means I will not; that I ought, carries with it I can; though the struggle to give effect to it may be terrible, yet they may be in the eyes of the world exactly what the world is pleased to call them, but that before Him they have no standing, no forgiveness except they conform to His laws. There are certain questions which we, clergy, ought to ask ourselves about our relations with laymen in these matters. Do we content ourselves with accepting the reserve which the vicious maintain in our presence, the convention so strictly observed that just as they do not swear before a clergyman, so they will not thrust their vices on our notice? Or, are we aggressive where it is our duty to be so? The priest falls far short of his duty if he be simply regarded by convention as knowing nothing of the lives of the men about him. We are often bound to show that we do know, and that we hold it no part of our bond that vice shall never hear our rebuke unless it be flaunted in our faces. But if stern disapproval of evil be held a duty in none but the clergy, the cause of that which is good will advance but little among us; the standard of society at large will never be really raised. It is to the laity that the appeal really lies. What society expects men to be, that to a very great extent they will be. If Christ's standard of living in this regard is looked up n by the bulk of laymen as something to which no man but clergymen are expected to conform under social penalties to which it is not reasonably to be expected that young laymen should attempt to rise, we all know what the result must always be. Am I overstating the case, my brethren of the laity, when I say that such is the generally accepted view? A stern view on matters like this is so far from being incompatible with sympathy that it is the man who takes the stern line who alone can afford to be sympathetic. Indulgence to evil is not sympathy. It is he who can say from experience "'tis one thing to be tempted, another thing to fall," who alone dare offer to the tempted the sympathy which they need so terribly. There is no department of the moral life where sympathy for difficulties is so much needed; none where an unsympathising touch so repels those who ought to be helped. We cannot extend a hand to the fallen if we look at them from any supposed vantage ground. To find our strength in the knowledge of our weakness, to stand because we know that we may fall, to have been constrained by the love of Christ to subdue the evil in ourselves by the grace ever present to our weakness, it is these things which make the touch sympathetic, and by these we must labour—every one of us—to be all things to all who need our help.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

On another subject connected with this, the sanctity and inviolability of marriage, I have so recently delivered myself at length, that I think it unnecessary to say much upon it now. But I would call your attention very briefly to one or two points in our resolutions. And, first, I would commend to your attentions the uncompromising declarations of the conference on the subject of remarriage after divorce. They included two cardinal points; first, that which is not n eded in this country, that for only one possible cause can it be held lawful under any circumstances whatever to dissolve a marriage once contracted, and that a person whose marriage has been dissolved for any other cause than this can never be held a fit recipient of the Church's blessing on remarriage; second, that where a marriage has been dissolved for that one cause, under no circumstances ought the guilty party to be regarded during the lifetime of the innocent party as a fit recipient of the blessing of the Church on marriage. There is a third point which I would beg you to note well, namely, that the conference went out of its way to show that civil sanction alone was that which it contemplated as possible in the remarriage of the innocent party. It laid down that as regards admission to the sacraments, the clergy ought not to be instructed to treat persons under the ban of the Church when, being injured, they have remarried after divorce. But the form of the admonition was this:—"That recognising the fact that there has always been a difference of opinion in the Church on the question whether our Lord meant to forbid marriage to the innocent party, in a divorce for adultery, the Conference recommends that the clergy should not be instructed to refuse the sacraments or other privileges of the Church to those who, *under civil sanction*, are thus married." Our position, in fact, came to this, that we did not contemplate the Church taking upon her to be responsible for any marriage whatever where either party had a divorced partner still alive, but that we advised that if, without the Church's blessing, such persons contracted fresh unions recognised by the law of the land, they should be allowed the full benefit of the doubt which admittedly exists upon the point. Where we are not sure that Christ meant to bless, the Conference did not contemplate our blessing: where we can admit that He, perhaps, does not bann, there the Conference enjoins us not to bann by refusing the sacraments of the Church, when once the union has been contracted.

In connection with the sanctity of marriage, we discussed the question so interesting to missionaries, how to deal with candidates for baptism who are living with more than one wife. We had often had it before us in this diocese, and, personally, I had drawn a decided conclusion, to which practical effect had been given in some, at any rate, of our Missions. The question came before the Conference in practically just the same shape in which it had presented itself here. Such cases present a terrible dilemma. A man who desires to become a Christian is living as the husband of two women—in some countries of more than two—each of whom has come to him in good faith, believing that she was his lawfully married wife; each of whom is dependent upon him for maintenance; each of whom has placed her name in his keeping. Is he to begin his Christian life by an act of gross cruelty and injustice to those who are thus helplessly dependent on him? Is he to throw on the tender mercies of the world a woman whom he is pledged to maintain? Or, if he still provides her with maintenance, is he to deprive her of her status as a wife? In many cases her union with him precludes her from contracting a new marriage if deprived of the shelter of his home. It is plain that if ruin await her in consequence of his repudiation of her, not only he, but the religion which he has adopted will be covered with merited opprobrium. But, on the other hand, the conception of Christian marriage is essentially monogamous in its character, the union of one man with one woman. And the admission of a second wife in a Christian household means the degradation of the holy estate from the sanctity with which our Saviour invested it when He brought it back to its original conception. Once admit that in the first generation a polygamous Christian household is a possibility, and when and how will you reinstate Christian marriage in the purity and sanctity of its true character? Be it remembered that the people who are to be dealt with are, *ex hypothesi*, neophytes in the faith. It is only among new converts that such cases can ever arise, and one of the hardest of the Missionary's tasks must even be the elevation of such to an adequate ideal of holy matrimony and to conscientiousness upon all kindred subjects. That ideal, once tampered with and degraded, it is impossible to foresee the bad results—the complications which are certain to arise and to go on from generation to generation. I dare not say that two centuries of strictness would undo the initial laxity which would be handed on from polygamous Christians, though they belonged to but a single generation. The dilemma appeared to me so complete that the only solution which presented itself was to say that both courses were impossible, that you could not baptize the polygamist, allowing him to retain his wives, and that you could not compel him to divorce them except by mutual consent, and even then with the greatest hesitation lest baptism should be sought by bad husbands or as a means of getting rid of bad wives.

The decision which I formulated on the subject was that baptism in such cases was impossible, except in the occasional instances where separation by mutual consent was possible without hardship or scandal; that we need not scruple about refusing the Sacrament, because the difficulty was none of our making, but arose in the order of God's Providence, out of arrangements which He permits to exist, however contrary they may be to His own ideal. I, therefore, rule that persons thus situated ought to be placed under Christian influences and instructed so as to qualify for baptism in case in the course of God's Providence they might find themselves in a position to receive it. This contingency might arise in many ways. If the husband survived one of his wives he could be married while living with the other. If he found himself in *articulo mortis* while both his wives were alive, he might undoubtedly be baptized before his death. But two things appeared to me to be impossible—to baptize him still retaining two wives or to compel him to drive from his house any woman who had given herself to him believing in good faith that she was his wife. The decision thus worked out for this diocese was the same as that adopted at the conference. I say so with some satisfaction, because I remember how little sympathy it received from those, with whose help I arrived at it. The question was threshed out at Lambeth with the utmost care and learning. It was introduced by Bishop Lightfoot of Durham, the greatest of living authorities on the Apostolic and Sub-Apostoliage, and followed up by Bishop Stubbs, then of Chester, now of Oxford, one of the first of living authorities on the practice of the Church in the middle ages. It was continued by missionary Bishops, notably those of African dioceses, where the question is unrivalled in importance, and by others of the most distinguished of our number both in England, America, and the colonies, including our own Metropolitan. Not an argument was allowed to pass unused which could tell in either direction, and the result was such as I have told you. Not a word, I think, was said in favour of compulsory divorce; not a voice raised in favour of injustice, of throwing helpless women on the world, or of granting them maintenance alone without a husband's care, unless they elected for that alternative. And in the end, by about a four to one majority, it was decided that in the opinion of the Conference polygamists could not be baptized retaining more wives than one, but that they must wait under Christian instruction until in the Providance of God they were in a position to live by Christ's law.

I am not at liberty to give details except where the Conference has published them, but I ought to say that the division on this question was in no sense whatever a party one. You all know the name of one Bishop who has advocated in public prints and at public meetings the baptism of polygamists with their wives. I should be sorry that that honoured name should be supposed to offer any indication that the Evangelical-minded Bishops as a body supported the course which he advocated. Nothing could be further from the truth. Some of the ablest of the speeches on the other side were made by Bishops who, until their consecration, had worked for the Church Missionary Society.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Several more of the resolutions of the Conference call for special notice here. I would commend to you the very careful resolutions adopted about Sunday observance. The habit of disregarding the Lord's day, whose growth in society in England called forth the resolutions in question, is one which is at least as noticeable in European society here. I suppose that in Indian society people shew more unreservedly than at home exactly what they are in their hearts. We are less reserved, less bound by convention; we all know so much about each other from the inevitable conditions of our lives, that we care less than English people at home who knows what we are in other things which in England are kept more under a veil. And so those who, under the conditions of English life, would perhaps be occasional communicants go to church in the evening in India; those who would go once to church in England do not trouble themselves to go at all in this country; those who would nominally observe Sunday at home treat it here just like any other holiday. And, again, Sunday observance in England is materially affected by the fact that domestic servants are Christians. If our servants, not being Christians, expect no consideration on Sundays, then why, we very naturally ask, should we be at pains not to add to their work? Well, the stranger and even the beast of burden were to share in the rest of the Sabbath, and surely in the observance of Sunday we ought to make allowance for non-Christians. But unless we are sanctifying it ourselves, I suppose I may regard it as certain that we shall not make a difference in our arrangements for the sake of Hindus or Mohammedans. I would ask, then, is it of no moment to us as Christians whether one day in every week is consecrated to spiritual things? I am quite certain that the right employment of all our time depends on the dedication of one day to the special service of God. I am no Sabbatarian, I assure you: I advocate no hard and fast rules of ultra-Judaical strictness, as to what may or may not be done consistently with keeping the Sabbath, which Sabbath was the seventh day, not the first, and fell with the fall of Jerusalem. But the principle, as distinguished from the detail, is that which the Conference pressed upon you the principle that one day in seven should be specially "observed unto the Lord." It may make little difference to others except in the way of example whether we observe it or not, for the majority of Christians in this country have their Sunday rights respected, and will not be called upon to work in order that others may enjoy themselves. But we need to have it impressed on us as a community, and some even of the more serious among us need to have it impressed on us individually—"the observance of the Lord's day as a day of rest of worship, and of religious teaching has been a priceless blessing in all Christian lands in which it has been maintained; that the growing licence in its observance threatens a grave change in its sacred and beneficent character, and that especially the increasing practice on the part of some of the wealthy and leisurely classes of making the day, a day of secular amusement, is most strongly to be deprecated. And here let me add one caution which experience has shown to be needed. Reaction from old-fashioned Sabbatarianism has led some who claim to be good church-people into almost wanting a laxity about Sunday, which results in sad spiritual loss in the starving of the souls of those who practise it, and in offence to many Christian people. Such laxity may be a badge of anti-puritanism; it is certainly no mark of good churchmanship. The spirit of a well-observed Sunday, of a Sunday whose chief aim and object is to shake off the week-day dust which gathers over the spiritual life in the midst of engrossing occupations, of a Sunday whose best hours are spent at Church and in trying in the quiet of home to gather up relaxed spiritual faculties, carries with it a wealth of blessing for which nothing else can make up. A Sunday, which is but a more dissipated week day, a day on which the engrossments of work are exchanged for the frivolities of amusement, a day which diminishes self-command instead of serving to make us supreme over ourselves—such a Sunday not only misses a blessing, but it precludes the possibility of seriousness on any day or in any occupation. It turns our most steady application to the details of week-day work into a mere toil for the world or for ourselves and deprives them of all the consecration which accrues to the most secular of employments when carried on as unto the Lord. Against one practice, which, I fear, is a growing one, I must offer an earnest protest once for all, the throwing open of one's house for amusement during the actual hours of Divine Service. Not only to discourage church attendance, but to do one's best to render it unfashionable is nothing less than a crime against souls. We all know how difficult it is for young men, especially in small stations, to hold out against the set of the fashion, especially where it is set by leading ladies. How many such ladies ever realise the all but unlimited power which they possess of making goodness attractive. The example of one gracious woman, showing fearlessly that she lives for what is good, will do more in an up-country station than the best of Chaplains can do to help young men to be godly. And, on the other hand, one open house, attractive, fashionable, predominant, where amusement and society are to be had during the hours of public worship, will counteract for half the station the best work of the most earnest of clergymen.

(To be continued.)

THE slow progress made in the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibet question is, the *Pioneer* explains, due mainly to the tenacity with which the war-party at Lhassa cling to the idea of maintaining their influence over Sikkim and making that little State a dependency of Tibet. They ignore the existence of treaties under which Sikkim became a feudatory State of India some years ago, and they have steadily worked upon the Amban's mind with a view to inducing him to make common cause with them. Their tactics have been astute enough, as they have dragged the *prestige* of China into the question, seeking to show that Pekin is as much concerned in their claim as Lhassa itself. The Lhassa authorities still hold aloof and refuse to send any trustworthy representatives to Gnatong, leaving the Amban to his own resources, after having carefully primed him with as many diplomatic falsehoods as they can invent. At the present moment, the Tibetans stand in the position of men who have been thoroughly beaten in fair fight, and who have since been treated with almost too lenient consideration. Their fanatical obstinacy and wrong-headedness alone prevent them from accepting terms which probably no other Power but England would have been generous enough to offer.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE GREAT FIRE AT COCHIN.

A COCHIN paper, the *Western Star*, gives the following account of the destructive fire in that town:—

There broke out yesterday evening, 4th January, in the Mercantile portion of the town, a fire unparalleled for its magnitude and the loss of property which it has caused. It originated somewhere about half-past five o'clock in a Kotia or native craft, lying moored off Muttoncherry, which on parting her cable floated down the river with a strong ebbtide, and, like the fire ships we read of in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, sent amongst the invaders by Drake and Frobisher set ablaze, in quick succession, our principal European firms facing the backwater. When the Kotia was first seen on fire little attention was paid to her, as it was believed that she would burn down to the water's edge at her moorings and ultimately sink; but the contrary was only too painfully realized a little later in a most terrible conflagration. Mr. W. N. Black, of the firm of Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., who was over at Bolghatty on noticing the Kotia on fire, hurried back, but only to see his yard already in flames. The Kotia on floating down first came into collision with Messrs. Volkart Brothers' jetty. It was about a quarter to six when this happened, and the workmen had nearly all left the office. It was with difficulty therefore that she could be pushed out. But the mischief has already been done. The flames had been communicated to long thatched shed running along a good length of the backwater, from which the fire rapidly extended to every building and every combustible article in the premises. The Kotia on getting free continued on her course of destruction, and finally settled down in front of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie's jetty. By near half past six, the four firms mentioned were in full blaze, and though there were thousands of people on the scene, no assistance could be rendered. Mr. Klein at the first go off used his best endeavours to get the flames under. He worked at the fire engine himself with might and main, but the flames were advancing so rapidly and with such fury, that things had to be left to themselves, and a precipitate retreat effected. As it was, we believe, Mr. Klein had a narrow escape. A cask of oil burst just in front of him, while he was directing the hose, and at one time he was surrounded by flames. The yard was stocked with several hundred tons of cocoanut oil, and immense quantities of rope, coir matting, and fibre, and when the fire once got in amongst these inflammable articles, the heat was so great that approach even was impossible. There was hardly time to look around one, and the most that Mr. Klein succeeded in sending away to a place of safety, were a few office books. Nor was the raging element less destructive in other quarters. Mr. Brunton's office and premises, and the yards and outhouses of Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.'s were also one mass of fire, and the flames and dense black smoke rising upwards presented a most weird and dreadful spectacle. Several Moplah houses on the other side of the road facing these firms had also caught fire, and the utmost fear in the locality was simply stifling. The air was filled with sparks and ashes, and a strong sea breeze, driving whole volumes through the road leading down to Messrs. Volkart's office blocked the passage so effectually that people could neither go down nor come up. There was no getting anywhere near the dreadful scene, and our merchants had to passively look on and see their offices fast falling a prey to the raging flames without being able to render the least assistance. Up to a little past seven the premises occupied by Messrs. John, Grief and Co. had not been touched, and a hope was entertained of saving them. The fire, however, on reaching Mr. Black's dwelling house, quickly leapt across the road, and then the spectacle was grand, though most heart rending. The whole place extending from the corner of Mr. Brunton's office up to the very end of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and then round by the Moplah Mosque up along to Mr. Grieves and the back of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie's, was one sea of fire, in several parts the streets being arched with flames. At this time the screams of women and children, the sound of bursting casks and falling roofs, and the general rush and confusion, together with the whole vault of heaven, fringed with an inky black border of smoke and lit up in the centre with a lurid glare, made fast approaching night simply dreadful. People lost their heads amid such bewildering scenes, and started at the leaping and bounding flames, with dazed countenances, but the work of destruction continued; one after another the buildings came down with deafening crashes as the multitude looked on with dead silence.

Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co., very promptly availed of the opportunity to unroof their thatched sheds, and to carry out into the open, all inflammable materials that remained in their yards, thus preventing the spread of the fire. Fortunately for them, the breeze continued to blow steadily from the north-west, against which the flames could make little progress, and with the exception of Sparrow & Co. situated more inside, this was the only European firm that was saved. The premises of the four European firms alluded to were so thoroughly destroyed that all that remains of them this morning of a few blackened walls without a scrap of wood about them and a heap of debris. The locality so busy yesterday forenoon in which hundreds of men, women and children were working, and in which there was so much bustle and liveliness incidental to a thriving trade, now presents an appearance something more than pitiful. A dumbness pervades it which bespeaks a terrible tale of much future starvation, misery, and woe. Thousands of the working classes have been thrown out of employment, and until these firms can be restored, they must necessarily undergo much privation. It is impossible just now to estimate the losses caused by yesterday's fire. Of the four premises of European firms destroyed, all are insured, we believe, with the exception of Mr. George Brunton, who has lost in machinery, &c., about a lakh of rupees. Four lakhs of rupees' worth of merchandise have been destroyed, we hear, at Messrs. Volkart, and Aspinwall & Co. have suffered dreadfully as well. Worst of all, however, Messrs. Klein and Black, who lived on their own premises, have lost every scrap of their personal effects, the only thing remaining to them being the clothes in which they stood at the time. Some native merchants in Calvetty, too, lost heavily, and the destruction of houses and huts extending up as far as Pathyathodu, behind the Hospital, and eastwards from the Butchers stalls to the Chellai canal, is so considerable that time alone can reveal information which it would be difficult to procure now. Cocoanut and other trees burnt down to the ground like candles, and all over the locality fires still smouldering will perhaps continue for some days. It is only to be counted a fortunate circumstance that the flames stopped short at Messrs. Pierce Leslie's yard, or the whole town might have been destroyed with the setting in of the land wind. As it was serious apprehensions were entertained that the sparks which were flying very high would spread and extend the conflagration, and people in town were preparing to move out of their houses into safer localities down south. The flames from burning cocoanut oil, fibre, and the coir yarn, rose several hundreds of feet high, and must have been seen miles away.

A few Cochin State officials with a large body of Constables came over with three fire engines and rendered what assistance they could. But little could avail against the cruel element. Water directed on to the flames, turned into steam before reaching them.

The losses of the merchants may be made good by Insurance Companies, but trade must necessarily stand still for some considerable time, as there is little produce left in the place, and contracts cannot be fulfilled. All this has happened at a busy season, when shipping operations were in full swing and large profits expected. Cochin in fact has been literally beggared, and the people have suffered losses which they can ill-afford. Some idea of the loss in cocoanut oil alone may be gathered from the fact that the whole of the backwater between Cochin and Vypeen, and a good part of the sea near the bar and in front of the lighthouse, is covered over with a layer of oil over half an inch in depth. Such a fire as was witnessed yesterday is unprecedented in the annals of Malabar, and will long live in the memories of the people.

Nothing definite is known of the manner in which the fire first originated in the Kotia, but reports ascribe it to incendiarism. But this as it may, the fact that the Kotia was under three attachments lends weight to the rumours current, and enquiries are being forthwith instituted in order to arrive at the truth. The Kotia was finally scuttled by the Fort authorities.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE Administration Report for the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1887-8, which is understood to have been compiled by Mr. J. E. Kohiyar, Under Secretary in the Political Department, was issued yesterday. The following review of the year is given in the opening paragraph:—

The year 1887-88 witnessed many changes in the *personnel* of the Government, one of which, the vacancy caused by the death of the Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill, was lamented alike by the Government and the public. In the Native States the year was marked by railway enterprise in Kathiawar and Kolhapur. In Sind the inundation of the Indus was late in occurrence and insufficient in duration. The rainfall was generally below the average in Sind and Gujarat; above it elsewhere. The crops were inferior in these two provinces, and an agricultural depression was noticeable in Broach, but in the Konkan and above the Ghats the harvest was generally good. As a rule, the prices of food-grains showed a tendency to remain stationary or to fall, except in Gujarat and above the Ghats where they rose, principally in the case of bajri and jowari. Of agricultural stock, cattle and carts showed a general and satisfactory increase in the Presidency proper, but the number of sheep and goats declined in many places. The land revenue was collected with comparative ease. The demand for waste land for tillage was greater than in the previous year. Survey and settlement operations were pushed forward with a view to bring them to completion within the limited period or time assigned for the purpose. Six new Horse and Cattle Shows were initiated, mostly in Native States. Forest settlement work was completed in Sind, and approached completion elsewhere. A line of railway, to open up the Kanara teak forests, was under survey. Much interest centred round the Bombay Municipal Bill. Crime on the whole diminished, and the police were fairly successful in coping with it. The prison population was smaller. Litigation and registrations increased. The Tansa water-works and the sewerage works in the city of Bombay made considerable progress, and the introduction of the new drainage system into the city was not attended by increased mortality. A perverse partiality for obnoxious methods of taxation resulted in the supersession of the Mehmadabad Municipality. The employment of Bombay troops in Burma raised the military expenditure. Additional facilities to the trade of Bombay were provided by the opening of the Victoria Dock. Another great work linking the name of the Queen-Empress with the progress of the trade of the capital city of the Presidency—the Victoria Terminal Station—was also completed during the year. The Karachi Port Trust successfully commenced its work during the year. Cotton mills continued to increase and a paper mill was started at Poona. The foreign import trade of Bombay increased largely, but the export trade stagnated. The trade of Karachi again showed a decline. A large saving was effected in the cost of public works establishments. The expenditure on civil works was considerably smaller than in the previous year owing to the condition of the finances. The defence works of Western India made rapid progress. The progress of the Nira Canal works in the Dekkhan rendered a dry and barren valley fertile. The Southern Maratha Railway system as originally projected was completed during the year, and extensions of it were in progress. The system of combining post and telegraph offices was extended with satisfactory results, and the advantages offered by the Post Office not only in the transmission of letters, but by the establishment of the insurance, valuable-payable, money-order and savings-bank systems were more widely availed of. The year, which was the first of the new Provincial Contract, was remarkable for the decline of Provincial and growth of Imperial receipts and expenditure. The land, salt and Mint revenues increased: the duty on salt was enhanced during the year. Economies were effected in the expenditure, not only on the Public Works, but also on the Jails, Registration, Customs, and Salt Departments. The abnormal demand for Baragra salt, due to the failure of the salt-crop of the Sambhar Lake, finally ceased during the year, but the sales of sea-salt improved. The average consumption of salt per head of population increased everywhere in the Presidency. The Abkari administration, both in British territory and Native States, underwent important changes, some of which involved new departures from principles hitherto followed. Educational and Medical Local Funds showed a marked tendency to increase. Educational institutions and the pupils attending them showed a considerable increase owing principally to the spread of primary instruction in Native States: every race contributed to the increase of pupils. Scheme of technical education made considerable progress both in the capital city and in Sind. Cholera and small-pox prevailed to a much greater extent than in the preceding year. Much attention was devoted to schemes for the improvement and extension of the institutions for the relief of the suffering in the city of Bombay. The Municipality of Ahmedabad adopted, after a prolonged controversy, a water-supply scheme recommended by Colonel Ducat. The literature of the year showed a slight decline of activity and vigour. The substitution of country made for European stationary resulted in a large gain to the public treasury. The maintenance of the Government Central Press was after an exhaustive inquiry found to be a measure conducive to economy.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT POONA.

THE parades were of a very similar type to those of the previous days. The Cavalry Brigade was again out on the Yerrowda plain, and went through a number of pretty manœuvres, including as before an attack upon a position marked out by sowars with flags. This was gone through twice, the I. B. R. H. A. galloping out in front and preparing the way for the attack. The Brigade was excellently handled by Colonel Hogg, and the parade was most interesting. H. R. H. the Hereditary Duke of Oldenburg was present in uniform throughout the morning, and keenly followed up the whole of the movements. He was accompanied by the Count and Countess of Hohehaun. The attack was delivered twice, as Colonel Hogg was not satisfied with the pace at which the first charge was made. In the charge, one accident occurred, a sowar's horse putting his foot in a hole, and turning a complete somersault. The rider escaped with a severe shaking, but the horse broke his neck. The 1st Infantry Brigade went out to the South of Cantonments, the 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers going on in front and occupying the ridge near the Parsee Tower of Silence. Here they were attacked by the 2nd Durham Light Infantry and 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who succeeded in dislodging them and driving them to seek shelter in the hills further back. The 2nd Infantry Brigade, under Colonel Lee, went out to the Eastern portion of the Yerrowda plain, and these also again practised the new attack formation on the easier ground in the direction. The troops breakfasted on the ground at about 11 A.M. The main interest of the morning's work was undoubtedly that done by the Cavalry. The idea on which the General Officer commanding the Division appears to have been working is that of "progressive drills," the manœuvres each day being rather more complicated. This has been going on for the last 10 days, and this morning for the first time the entire Division will parade together on the Kirkee drill ground, the general idea being that Poona is insufficiently garrisoned to repel an attack from the direction of Sirur, but a relieving force marching across the Kirkee plain goes out to meet the threatened danger. The advance is to be in 3 columns, covered by the Cavalry Brigade, and these will strike across the river in the direction of the Nagar road so as to meet and engage the enemy.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

ACCORDING to the Press Association, one of the first questions to be gone into on the reassembling of the Parnell Commission will be the genuineness or otherwise of the alleged facsimile letters. Before Parliament is prorogued, it says, a petition will be presented to the House of Commons on behalf of the *Times* asking for leave to be granted to the proper officers of the House to attend at the Royal Courts of Justice and produce documents. Mr. Soams is anxious that the signatures to the letters in his possession should be compared with specimens of Mr. Parnell's caligraphy on which it is impossible to cast doubt; and if the prayer of the petition be granted the chief clerk in the Journal Office will be asked to produce before the Commission the test rolls of the present and two previous Parliaments, each of which bears Mr. Parnell's signature. It is alleged by the counsel for the *Times* that the three signatures sought to be submitted to the Commission are strong evidence in favour of the genuineness of the disputed letters. It is not improbable that the petition will meet with some opposition when the motion relating to it is put from the Chair. Under one of the Standing Orders the test roll must lie on the table of the House, so as to be always accessible to members, and its removal to the Law Courts may be objected to as a question of privilege.

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA V. HEWETT AND CO. (LIMITED.)

THIS case, which commenced on Monday Dec. 17 in the court of appeal before Baron Huddleston was an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Charles, affirming an order of Master Kaye by which the plaintiff was ordered to file a preliminary Act. in accordance with Rule 28 in Order 19. The facts were that in November 1886, the Secretary of State for India caused to be shipped a quantity of ammunition on board a barg, called the Sultan. The defendants' ship, the Hallett came into collision with the barge, with the result that damage was done to the ammunition to the amount of £3,000. In August, 1887, the owners of the barge brought an action against the defendants. The Court held that both parties were to blame, and there was no appeal. Up to a recent period it was held that where a passenger or goods were injured in a collision where both parties were in fault no damages could be recovered, but by the recent case of "The Bernina" (13 Appeal Cases, page 1) this view is now held to be wrong.

Mr. Cohen and Mr. Macrae, on behalf of the appellant, submitted that there was some limitation in the general words of Rule 28 of Order 19, and that the learned Judge's discretion had really not been exercised, as he thought he was bound by a decision of Mr. Justice Butt—"Webster v. the Manchester Sheffield, and Linconshire Railway Company" ("Weekly Notes," 1884, page 1). The decisions however, in the cases of "The Inflexible" (Swabey 33) and "The Vortigern" (Swabey, 518) were to the effect that a preliminary Act was not necessary in all cases.

Mr. A. F. W. Raikes for the defendant was not called upon.

The learned Baron, in delivering judgment, said that this was an appeal from the Judge at Chambers ordering the plaintiff to file a preliminary Act. Now, the question depended upon the words of Rule 28 of Order 19, which applied not only to Admiralty but to the High Court. The words in the rule were imperative, and he considered it was a most wholesome rule. In the words of Dr. Lushington in the case of the Vortigern, which had been quoted, "the reason of the preliminary Act was to get a statement of the facts *recente facto*, and to prevent the defendant from shaping his case to meet the case put forward by the plaintiff." In some cases it might be impossible to file a preliminary Act, and no doubt it would be somewhat difficult in the present case if the case had not already been tried. The discretion of the learned judge had, in his judgment, been rightly exercised, and the appeal would be dismissed with costs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain G J B aker, arrived in port yesterday from Cutch Mandvie w ith a general cargo and 425 passengers.

THE British India steamer Cocanada, Captain J M Simpson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Marmagao, with a general cargo, five cabin, and about 80 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain F Eggor, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and one cabin and five deck passengers.

THE British steamer Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain R Smith, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and Captain and Mrs R Meredith and three children, as passengers.

THE Hall line steamer Aston Hall, 2,330 tons, Captain J A Hill, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Liverpool with 4,208 tons coals for the G I P R Company, and Messrs W Troup, R Farnmorth, and J W Taylor, as passengers.

THE British steamer Dago, 1,239 tons, Captain E B Corner, arrived in port yesterday morning from Sunderland (Nov 30), with a cargo of railway iron and 400 tons coke and 199 tons coals and four passengers on deck. She is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Company.

THE Indian Marine steamer Clive is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow with a Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment from Rangoon and other military details. She will sail again for Madras on the 18th instant. The I M S Dalhousie, which has been lying in the harbour since her return from Karwar and Marmagoa, sails from Bombay in the beginning of next month.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing to-day:—For Genoa—Miss E. H. Horton, Mr. Horace B. Good, Mrs Good, three children, Mr. T. T. Logan, Mrs. Logan, one infant, Revd Fr. Fulgentuis, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Capt Manfredo Camperio, N. Corazzini, Dr. Lovell, Revd S. L. dos Prazeres, and Mr. W. W. Faggart, Mr. T. Thorburn. For Aden—3 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Pallas	2012	Rawlins	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Arabia	2311	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Asama	2449	A. Smith	D	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Chicago	2728	Morgan	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kovno	1119	R. R. Neill	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Atrato	2096	Gordon	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	McConochie	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1739	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Humber	1416	Couche	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Marlanes & Co.
,, Strathearn	1855	White	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Wardha	2552	Stevenson	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Recta	1912	Lowe	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Gwalior	1602	Nantes	4	P. & O. Co.
,, Clyde	2189	Mudie	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Berenice	1707	F. Egger	6	A. H. Lloyd's.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	7	F. Bozzoni.
,, Taif	878	Schumacker	9	H. Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Dago (s)	Corner	Sunderland, Dec 30.
	Coconada (s)	Simpson	Marmagao, Dec 8.
	Aston Hall (s)	Hill	Liverpool, Dec 9.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Asama (s)	Smith	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Aston Hall, for Liverpool.
,, Husheer, for Ratnagiri, Marmagoa, Carwar, &c.
,, Coconada, for Marmagao, Carwar, &c.
,, Avoca, for Zanzibar.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·024
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	56·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·649
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·2
General Directions of Winds*	ENE, NNE, ENE, W, NW NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	160

* From midnight to midnight.

THE *Deccan Times* says that Captain Sutherland is reported somewhat better. There is great and general sympathy around his struggling bedside with his devoted wife and son. His numerous friends will be glad to hear that he is now getting on fairly well.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

DeButts, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 8.

Meredith, Captain, A P D, Bombay, on leave, from Poona.
Barry, Surgeon, I M S, on leave, from Mhow.
Hardy, Captain, King's Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.

JANUARY 9.

Bruce, Lieut, 28th Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from Umballa.
Hickson, Surgeon, Bengal, on leave, from Umballa.
Robertson, Lieut, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Peshawar.
Parkinson, Major and Pay Master, A P D, Bengal, on duty, from Lucknow.
Hancock, Lieut, 26th Punjaub L I, on furlough, from Meerut.
Hawkes, Capt, 5th Goorkhas, on leave, from Abottabad.
Hawes, Captain, Munster Fus, on leave, from Sahajanpur.
Faulkner, Lieut, P W

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg writes on Dec. 16 :—The newspaper outcry against Persia, carrying with it, we may presume, the anger of Russian diplomatists, has now abated as suddenly as it arose. The Persian Government has acceded to Russia's request for permission to fix a Consulate at Meshed. Russia is represented as having imperiously answered the Shah's objection to recognising a Russian Consulate at Meshed on the ground of the dangerous fanaticism of that Holy City, by declaring that if Persia was unable to perform the duty of protecting a Consul there, the officers of the Czar would look to it themselves ; whereupon the refusal to grant an *exequatur* was at once withdrawn. Thus, says the *Novoe Vremya*, a little firmness is all that is necessary. The St. Petersburg newspapers began to change the violence of their tone two or three days ago for a calmer style. Attempts were made to attribute the march stolen on Russia by English diplomacy at Teheran to the intrigues of Germany and Austria directed towards engaging Russia's attention in the East, and thus giving Germany an opportunity of settling with France. Now, it seems, the next step with Persia is to insist upon the construction of an Askabad-Meshed road, according to the agreement of 1881. The *Novoe Vremya* also insists upon a road or railway between Resht and Kasbin. The *Novosti* advocates the construction of a long-projected railway between Baku and the Persian frontier by a *consortium* of Russian and French capitalists.

The *Nord* states that Persian territory cannot remain closed to the north and east after being opened on the south, and that Russian prestige must not be compromised.

The correspondent of the *Standard* in the Russian capital writes on Sunday :—It was announced yesterday by the *Novoe Vremya* that Persia has given way to Russian insistence in the matter of granting an *exequatur* for a Russian Consul to reside at Meshed and the press makes much of this supposed counter-check to England. M. Vlasoff, it is said, is already appointed, and will proceed at once to his post. It is to be presumed that Lord Salisbury will now make a similiar demand, for, evidently if Mussulman fanaticism is no bar to the establishment of a Russian Consul in the Holy City, it can no longer be an excuse for refusing an *exequatur* to the representatives of any other Christian Powers. The next point is to insist on a continuation to Meshed of the road from the Russian frontier opposite Askhabad, and the third is to obtain the recession of Persia's prohibition of the sale of grain at Luftabad. The Karun, once opened, cannot very well be shut again, and as far as that is concerned, Russia must be content to seek compensation elsewhere. It is important, however, to note that there is more in this sudden explosion of newspaper wrath than meets the eye, apart from the conflict between the partisans of Prince Dolgorouky and M. Zinovieff and the natural rivalry between English and Russian influence at the Persian Court. There is, evidently, some deeper and more immediate cause for Russia's dissatisfaction with Persia, and I believe it will prove to be what I have already suggested—viz., the infraction by the Shah of obligations other than those he has publicly acknowledged. It is well known that the last Persian Treaty contained secret clauses, and further promises have very possibly been made since. It is certain that the influence—or, as the Russians would say, the intrigues—of Sir H. Drummond Wolff have caused him to change his mind in regard to Russian views and policy, and it may well be that the construction of the Meshed road is not the only point in which he has failed to act up to his written undertakings.

In another depatch the same correspondent adds :—The Russian papers have received a private recommendation from the Ministry of the Interior to use more guarded language in discussing Russia's relations with Persia and England. This is, in well informed quarters, considered as a certain indication of the Government's pacific disposition in regard to Persian affairs. Very recently, the papers which at the outset attacked Persia alone began to turn their hostility against England, and recommended the Russian Government to divert England's political activity from Persia by creating difficulties for the former Power in Afghanistan. This counsel was not, however, acceptable to the Russian Government, as running counter to its deliberate determination not to allow itself to be led into distant adventures so long as the state of Europe was such that Russia might any day be called upon to assert her full liberty of action, and to put forth all her strength for the defence of national interests of far greater import than Russian interests and *prestige* in Persia. This consideration, which already guided Russia at the time of the settlement of the Afghan Question, appears to be the predominant one at the present juncture. Hence, while taking the means to strengthen Russian interests and *prestige* in Persia, the Russian Government will use every endeavour to localise in that country itself any diplomatic struggle with England for influence, instead of inopportunely carrying it into other ground offering danger of an Anglo-Russian conflict, which Russia desires to avoid.

A Teheran telegram of Dec. 17 says :—Nothing is known here to confirm the alleged despatch of a Comminatory Note by the Russian Government to Persia, and the report is discredited in this city. The Shah, in fact, who had been absent from the capital for ten days, received yesterday afternoon two friendly letters from the Emperor of Russia, in reply to two which he had sent to his Majesty in the course of the autumn through Hissan-es-Sultaneh, the Persian Special Envoy and Prince Dolgorouki, the Russian Minister here. Both the Czar's letters contained friendly assurances and good wishes.

Reference having been made in the telegrams on the subject of the relations between Russia and Persia to the road between Ashkabad and the Persian Frontier, the following description of it in a Russian paper will be of interest :—" The road was opened on Nov. 22. It begins on the Ashkabad side, at a height of 300 feet above the bed of the Caspian. The roadway is broad, and by a gradual ascent attains its highest point at the Pass of Gaoudan, 5,700 feet above the sea. The road traverses several passes, among others the Alvat at 3,000 feet and the Nekhdouin at 4,000 feet. Within the space of thirty English miles it was found necessary to construct 120 bridges, viaducts and aqueducts. The total cost of the road was 190,000 roubles, of which the War Ministry contributed 150,000.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

The sitting of the Senate on Dec. 19, it would appear from the *Overland Mail*, was a notable one. The House proceeded to the discussion of the Budget. M. Challemel Lacour made a speech which produced a deep impression. He said that at the present moment the question to be considered was not the future of the finances of France, but the future of France itself. Condemning, in the first place, the policy pursued with respect to schools, which had struck on the traditional principles of parental control, M. Challemel Lacour declared that the main cause of the evil of the existing situation was to be found in Radicalism, which pursued relentlessly the old founders of the Republic and gave promises which could never be carried out. France, who had broken with the most glorious of monarchies, was now about to fall at the feet of the least of men. The present Cabinet, whose duty it was to check the movement towards the abyss, was, on the contrary, hastening it forward. It was time to return to a policy of good sense. He concluded by appealing to the Right to unite with the men of the Left, who were upholders of order and liberty, and together save the country.

The scene at the close of the speech was a most remarkable one. The house rose in a body, and broke forth into a storm of enthusiastic cheering. M. Leon Say moved forthwith that M. Challemel Lacour's oration should be printed and placarded in all the communes of France. It was resolved that the motion should not be put to the vote until the next sitting. The sitting was then suspended for a time, and when the House resumed M. Floquet, the Premier, ascended the Tribune. He began by remarking that the speech of M. Challemel Lancour might be analysed as an act of repentance and an act of faith. The senator had urged that the country should henceforth look to the Right for its salvation. A number of senators protested against this observation, and M. Floquet met the interruption with the request for a few moment's tolerance. Continuing, he declared that he had not solicited power, which had been imposed upon him ; but during his tenure of office he had endeavoured to effect a concentration of parties upon the Left. The policy of the Cabinet was wise, Republican, and reforming. The Premier proceeded to state that he had brought forward the proposal for the re-establishment of single member constituencies in order to be able to continue the struggle; and then, amid general astonishment, left the Tribune.

M. Say expressed warm approval of the speech of M. Challemel Lacour, and regret that the reply of the Premier had not risen to the level of the occasion, a remark which provoked great uproar.

M. Tolain defended the Radical policy of the Ministry, and affirmed that the whole of the evils complained of proceeded from the refusal of the Conservatives to give their adhesion to the Republic.

M. Floquet subsequently again rose and announced that he would bring in fresh legislation in case of necessity in order to combat the Boulangist danger to which some of the speakers had referred.

The discussion was then brought to a conclusion, and the House rose in a state of great agitation.

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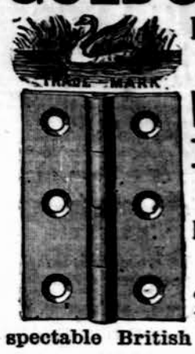

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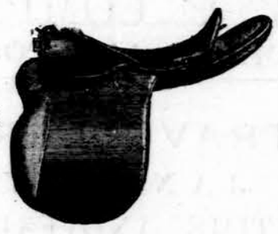
SADDLES FOR  **DISTRICT USE.**

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